REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,164.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Beypore	15	„ Calingapatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Alleppy	16	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	18		May.
„ Colombo	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Fao	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Linga May.	5
„ Linga	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bahrein	21	„ Gwader	8
„ Bushire	22	„ Jask	10
„ Fao	24	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,050 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th April 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s. s. BUSHEER, 791 Tons, 130 H P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.
Boria.
Rutnagheree.
Jeytapore.
Viziadroog.
Dewghur.
Malwan.
Vingorla.
Goa (Panjim) and
Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.
Rutnagherry,
Jeytapore.
Malwan.
Vingorla.
Goa Panjim.
Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.

To leave 14th April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
				April.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
				May.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Reskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	719	96	EUROPA	2227	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	500
ANGLIA	2253	400	ITALIA	2245	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	SCANDINAVIA	1135	96
CALEDONIA	2155	424	SCOTIA	1104	120
CALIFORNIA	3287	1047	SEDONIA	1235	203
CASTALIA	2201	424	SENACRIA	2067	424
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SYRIA	1039	96
DORIA	1039	96	UTOPIA	2731	678
ELYSIA	2733	678	VICTORIA	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged:—

For Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	or Rs. 550
„ Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„ European Servants	Rs. 300
„ Native Servants	„ 150
„ Adults to Aden	„ 200
„ „ to Suez	„ 350
„ „ to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

or

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, J. Owen, Commander, with excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and Saloon on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

To be followed by the S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 tons, about the 27th April.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 3, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 25 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said ..... „ 300
To Malta ..... „ 400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the conveyance of Military Invalids to Portsmouth, 2,386 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only Thirty First Class Passages available, Fare—Rupees 450, without Wines. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6 each...Rs.	4 8	7 ft. by 12 each...Rs.	10 4
6 ft. by 8 „	6 8	8½ ft. by 8½ „	8 0
7 ft. by 7 „	6 0	8½ ft. by 10 „	10 0
7 ft. by 9 „	7 12	8½ ft. by 15 „	15 0
7 ft. by 10 „	8 10	10 ft. by 19 „	12 8
7 ft. by 10½ „	9 0		

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6 each...Rs.	3 8	7½ ft. by 9 each...Rs.	6 0
6½ ft. by 6½ „	4 4	7½ ft. by 10 „	6 10
6 ft. by 8 „	4 10	7½ ft. by 12 „	8 0
6 ft. by 9 „	5 4	7½ ft. by 13 „	8 12
7½ ft. by 7½ „	5 0		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	4 8	24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs.	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz...Rs.	4 12	24 in. by 24 per doz...Rs.	3 12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32 per doz...Rs.	8 8	32 in. by 45 per doz...Rs.	11 0
24 in. by 34 „	9 8	32 in. by 54 „	14 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERINGS AND SHIKAR STUFFS,
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,

J. NEUBURG,

BOMBAY.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

F. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6-30 A.M., at his residence, Breach Candy, the valuable collection of PLANTS belonging to H. Cleveland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the Plants will be on view on and from FRIDAY, the 9th instant, from 5 to 7 P.M.

To be Sold at the same time and place, also, the property of H. Cleveland, Esq.—

A solid Mahogany Semi-grand Piano, repeater action, brass-bound, made expressly for India by Messrs. Collard and Collard, in good order.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.)

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder and others ..... Defendants

The very valuable and desirable landed Estate at Purshotum Chinnajee's Street, within the Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at Mazagon, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by direction of L. A. Watkins, Esquire, Special Commissioner, and under an order made in this suit on the 11th March last. For full particulars on the properties see previous advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 26th and 30th ultimo, "Times of India" of the 29th and 31st ultimo; "Akhbari-Soudagar" of the 29th and 31st ultimo; and "Bombay Samachar" of the 29th, 30th and 31st ultimo.

CHALK AND TURNER,

Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Bombay, 2nd April 1875.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, epergne water, bread basket, a set of best electro plated lily pattern spoons and forks in case, a mahogany case containing handsome dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., elegantly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in pieces for 16 persons, side board, dumb waiters, screen, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, handsome centre ottoman, all covered with rich silk damask, chiffonier, teapoys, ornament stands, a valuable collection of chromolithographs in gilt frames, a first class cottage grand piano, made expressly for India and ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," a full toned grand square piano by C. H. Schroder, handsome plated 3 light and bronze single and double hanging argand lamps, a portable sewing machine, by Weir, rich table ornaments, handsome English iron painted cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, gown and clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built sociable by McNaught and Smith, in good order.

A pair of handsome well matched grey Arab Carriage Horses, quiet in single and double Harness.

A Bay young Lady's Pony.

A Cow and Calf, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany Ceylon-made ebony, and elaborately carved household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned grand square Piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, a serviceable brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of John Campbell, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromolithographs and Engravings, rich Carpets, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of serviceable Fleabitten Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Milch Buffalo, Guzerat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," a fine collection of choice plants, &c. at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, billiard table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

English Bull, Fox, Scotch, and black and Tan Terriers,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at four o'clock P.M., at the premises, by the direction of Mr. Hurgowandass Kaneyalal, the duly constituted Attorney of Mr. Sittaram Radhekisson, the sole surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Paisinghbhai Huttesing and Moolbhund Huttesing, the Mortgagors, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort on the western side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the property of the late Huttesing Kessrising, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Mossabhoy Khanbhoy, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 585, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, intending purchasers are required to apply to the Mortgagee's Solicitors Messrs. Thapoorjee and Thakurdass, at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

No. 1 P. M. to back horses to win,

„ 2 „ „ to be in the first three in the Epsom Derby.

(5) Five per cent deducted for Umballa Race fund.

To open on 15th April and to close at Noon (gun-fire) on the 26th May, 1875; telegrams attended to up to that time.

N.B.—Money can be remitted by telegram.

First half notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50, or upwards.

Full particulars describing the *system*, to be had on application, and states of the "Pari Mutuels" showing amounts of transactions up to date, forwarded *on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.*

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable.

To the Honorary Secretary,

UMBALLA SWEEPS,

Umballa.

☞ Please give full particulars, write Legibly, and register remittances by Post.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION were GRANTED to the Administrator-General during the months of January, February and March last:—

Christie, Henry Tolfrey, late Captain, Bombay General List Infantry.

Davidson, Andrew Fletcher, late of No. 13, Cambridge Terrace, Dover, in the County of Kent.

Edwards, Samuel, late Barrack Master, Nusserabad.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,

Administrator-General.

Bombay, Administrator-General's Office, 7th April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of CAST IRON RAILWAY CHAIRS suitable for 68lbs, Section RAILS.

Deliverable at any Station on the Railway.

Offers for quantities of not less than 100 tons will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th April 1875.

HORSE REPOSITORY AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT WITH SHOEING,

NO. 2, BELLASIS ROAD,

BYCULLA.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.—The large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low prices for cash:—

	Per Doz.
Fine Old Pale Cognac	Rs. 27 0
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24 0
Pale Cognac	„ 20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAREWELL NIGHT.

GLASS-BLOWERS

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL,

BENEFIT OF C. A. WOODROFFE.

On this occasion the beautiful Glass Case that was exhibited at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s valued at Rs. 500, and 100 other prizes will be given away.

Admission time and tram as usual.

On account of the late crowded houses there will be a separate entrance for ladies.

W. CROPLEY.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA OR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively 18th April.

THE Powerful new steamer "ENNERDALE," 1,259 Tons Register, T. Thomas, Commander, has very comfortable accommodation for four Cabin Passengers.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 7th April 1875.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28 MEADOW STREET.

MATHERAN.

THE Only Few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET:—

THE ROSE COTTAGE.
CAPRERA HOUSE.
THE WELL-KNOWN SCOTT'S BUNGALOW.
MALDOONGA HOUSE.
KEEP SAKE.
STEARN'S COTTAGE.
CAMA COTTAGE.
WILDERNESS.

For Rents, Plans, Lists of Furniture and other particulars. Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,

98. Meadows Street House Agent.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

5, HORNBY ROW.

(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE),

FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED from the NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS to Messrs. TREACHER & CO.'S BUILDINGS, Rampart Row.

KNOOP & Co.

FOR SALE, at Calcutta, three "WATSON'S PATENT PRESSES," with Engines and Pumps complete. These Presses are in perfect order, and can be seen at work. They are admirably adapted for the screwing of Cotton, and a reasonable offer will be accepted with delivery as they stand or cost Freight and Insurance to any part between Calcutta and Bombay. Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,

5th April 1875. Elphinstone Circle.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogee, on SATURDAY the 17th day of April 1875, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Statements of the Company for the half year ended 31st December 1874
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect new Directors in place of those now retiring.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To pass a Special Resolution as follows:—"That the 105th Clause of the Articles of Association be amended as follows, that is to say, by striking out from the 2nd line of the said Clause the word "six," after the words "period of," and inserting in its place the word "fifteen," and by striking out in the 4th line thereof, the figures "1879," after the words "day of December," and inserting in their place the figures "1888," and adding after the words "Office rent only" in the 5th line thereof the words "and commission at the rate of one per cent. on the net profits earned by the said Company," also by sticking out in the 11th line of the said Clause the word "Six," after the words "period of" and inserting in its place the word "fifteen."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,

Bombay, 7th April 1875. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on TUESDAY, the 20th April 1875, at 4 P.M. The business to be laid before the Meeting is as under:—

1. The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1874, together with the review of the same by the Town Council.
2. The Auditors Report for 1874.
3. Statement of New Works proposed to be undertaken for 1875.
4. Sanction to be asked to the purchase of land on the Flats for burying ground.
5. The Health Officer's Report for the 4th quarter of 1874
6. Correspondence on the subject of the withdrawal of the State contribution towards the cost of the Police.
7. Sanction to the payment of Rs. 2,000 to the Goanese Community in reference to Daravee Cemetry.
8. Ditto to the sale of a piece of a vacant ground and tank, an area in all of about 13,000 square yards situate to the east of the Parell Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
9. Ditto Extension of the Vehar Water Supply to Cummateepoora 13th Street, at an estimated cost of Rupees 750.
10. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the transfer and adjustments made by the Town Council during the past quarter and the additional grants during the same period recommended by the Council for the sanction of the Corporation.
11. List of payments made from 1st January to 31st March last, on account of the Budget grants for 1874, &c.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th April 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, to be held on THURSDAY the 15th instant, the following additional business will be considered:—

J. M. Maclean, Esquire, will propose, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalle, Esquire, will second a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of State praying for the restoration to the Municipality of the State grant towards meeting the cost of the Police.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,

Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

By Order of the Chairman,

J. A. FORBES.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th April 1875.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED an INSPECTOR for ADEN. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply at the Commissariat Office, Bombay.

TENDERS for SALT BEEF and PORK will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, Bombay, on the 15th April 1875. For particulars, apply at the Office.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 99.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations:—

WHITE SEAL,	per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen			Rs. 162 0
YELLOW SEAL,	ditto	ditto		„ 202 8
VINO DE PASTO,	ditto	ditto		„ 202 8
or about Rs. 13 per dozen for a good Dinner Sherry.				
VINO FINO,	per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen			Rs. 244 0
VINO PURO,	ditto	ditto		„ 270 0
or equal to Rs. 19 per dozen for a very pale, dry, and delicate Wine.				

The Quarter Casks are most convenient for families, and a great saving is effected.

To Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

"VERY IMPORTANT"

TO

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have arranged a Special Department for their Celebrated **Travelling Kit,** *and can supply at a* **Moment's Notice** *Every Requisite suitable for*

The Red Sea,

The Mediterranean,

and the Continent of Europe.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Fitted Dressing Pouches.	20 0	Travelling Baths } Forming Trunk }	30 0
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks {	12 8 23 0	Bath Sponges, large	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Bathing Drawers	2 0	Solid Leather Trunks	49 0	Sponge Bags	2 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes } from	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Extra Large do.	75 0	Soap Boxes, Metal	1 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Best Linen do.	6	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Soap, Three Tablets for	1 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0	Marine Soap do.	0 11
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0	Cotton Socks	9 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Tooth Brushes	0 10
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8	Warm do.	15 8	Courier Bags	6 12	Tooth Brush Cases	0 10
Flannel do Shrunk (Per Half Dozen)	49 0	Light Sun Umbrellas	3 12	Soiled Linen do	4 12	Nail Brushes	0 12
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0	Best Alpacca Umbrellas	6 8	Money Belts	3 8	Cloth Brushes	3 8
Under Vests (Per Half Dozen)	14 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Hat Brushes	1 8
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	24 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Leather Purses	2 0	Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 8	Marsella Quilts	12 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0	Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Pocket, in Leather Case	0 12
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Blankets, each	9 8	English Feather Pillows.	7 8	Shoe Horns	1 0
Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds } from	15 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8	Overland Chairs, Best Birch ......from	6 0
Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8	Travelling do.	2 0	Hand Mirrors	2 0
Pin Scarfs	1 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14	Air Pillows	6 0	Best Eau de Cologne	1 2
Sailor's Knot	1 12			Canvas Shoes......per pair	4 8	Tooth Paste	1 4
				Leather Slippers	4 8	Playing Cards	1 0

N.B.—**Travellers** *entering the* **Port** *can be supplied with every requisite for* **Indian Wear.**

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their NEW SUPPLY of SILVER HUNTING or SEMI HUNTING WATCHES, Patent Lever, guaranteed for two years, Rs. 50.

The utmost care has been given to the finish of these Watches, and Messrs. F., L. & Co. can positively say that they will always give the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers, with regard to going and durability. The numerous Orders Messrs. F., L. & Co. receive for them fully testify to this. A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

NEW KEYLESS WATCHES.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. also strongly recommend their new "KEYLESS WATCH," made expressly for this country by their own Manufactory in Europe. With regard to finish, going and durability, it yields in nothing to the above watch, being with the addition of the Keyless Mechanism, made on the same principle.

PRICE, with 2 years guarantee ..... Rs. 90

No Discount Allowed.

Besides these, they have always on hand a large Stock of Silver and Gold Watches of every description and price.

FAVRE, LEUBA'S ROUND BRASS TRAVELLING TIME-PIECES ..... Rs. 40

The movement of these Time-pieces is nothing else than that of a large Watch on the Lever principle of very superior workmanship.

OIEL DE BOEUF TIME-PIECES ..... Rs. 40

These have exactly the same movements as the above Time-pieces in a black wooden frame with a 7-inch dial, and would suit an office or dining-room.

Both the above Time pieces are 8-day and guaranteed for one year.

The well-known CHRONOGRAPHS ..... Rs. 60

The second hand can be stopped and made to jump back, in cases of false start, to the starting point.

A large assortment of MARBLE CLOCKS and MUSICAL BOXES always on hand.

LIQUIDATION OF JEWELLERY STILL CONTINUES.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.]
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,

March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT-

KALBADAVIE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

NOTICES.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,

Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guaratnee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, one large commodious HOUSE situated at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by the late Doctor A. V. Ward, and lately vacated by Mr. T. C. HOPE, Furnished or Unfurnished, having four Bed-rooms, Bath-rooms, Drawing and Dining rooms, with a nice garden commanding one of the finest views of the Back Bay and the Harbour, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION

Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.

Children Half Price to all parts.

A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875 at a quarter to 6 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1874. The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE,

31st March 1875. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife GOOLBAI, daughter of the late Bazunjee Bhicajee Kizkeewalla has again left my protection since yesterday evening without my knowledge or consent taking with her my two infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby apprised that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts which will be incurred by my said wife Goolbai. I also refer to my notice in the above-matter in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 31st August to 5th September 1874 inclusive.—Dated this 2nd day of April 1875.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, JOSEPH BARTRAM, of the Traffic Department G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpoor, will not be answerable for any DEBT or DEBTS that my WIFE, MARGARET BARTRAM, may contract from this date, she having left my protection and is now with my two Children living at Khundwah, C. Provinces. Time reveals all things.

Jubbulpoor, 2nd April, 1875.

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having recently ruled to secure real values of goods, not liable to duty or liable to fixed duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duties on fixed tariff valuations, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, it is hereby notified for the information of Importers, Exporters, Agents, Owners or Consignees, that from the 1st proximo they are required to describe the different qualities of articles and to specify real values in the Import Manifests, Entries, and Export Notes without fail. Any misstatement on this point would render the declarer liable to the penalties prescribed in section 216 of the above-quoted Act.

LESTOCK REID,

Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 31st March 1875.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th April, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWO YEARS of the HORSES, belonging to the General Post Office.

Tenders should specify the rates per month for each Horse.

A deposit of Rs 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted, failing to fulfil the contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.

C. A. STUART,

Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 29th March 1875.

NOTICE.

BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

VICTORIA TOY-SHOP.

No. 7, Meadow Street, Fort.

EMPORIUM OF NOVELTIES.

Being desirous of closing business, the undersigned has decided upon disposing of his goods on the "Art Union Principle" by allotting two tickets for a Rupee. Each person will, by this arrangement, have two chances and for each chance he may get a valuable prize.

Commencing daily from 12 a.m. till 7 p.m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HARRY HOUGH, of No. 10, Palmer Street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales in Australia, Gentleman, deceased, died on the 5th day of July 1874 at St. Vincent's Hospital in Sydney, aforesaid and Letters of Administration (with the last Will and Testament annexed) of his Estate and Effects were on the 13th day of March 1875, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FREDERICK YORKE SMITH, one of the Solicitors of the said High Court, as Attorney to THOMAS SALTER and ANDREW HARDIE McCULLOCK, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons having any claim against the Estate of the said Harry Hough, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims in writing within one month from the date hereof to us at our Office, at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Frederick Yorke Smith will remit the assets of the Estate of the said Harry Hough, deceased, to the Executors aforesaid in Sydney, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 17th day of March 1875.

FLETCHER, SMITH.

Attornies to the Administrator.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B. Please write Legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of 1875 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 18th day of March 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NARAYEN DAJI,

Sheriff.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,

NEW YORK.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH APRIL, 1875.

WITH less hopeful accounts of the Manchester Piece Goods Market, which Reuter reports firm but less active, the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, sales 12,000 bales. Prices both on the spot and "to arrive" are unchanged, but Cotton afloat has evidently been less saleable.

This morning's market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 23,000.

The American figures are now :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Three days' receipts	21,000	28,000	24,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	12,000	21,000	14,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,202,000	3,447,000	3,080,000
„ Exports to U. K. do...	1,407,000	1,461,000	1,342,000

Consols are still quoted at 93¾; French Rentes at 1 on.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been extremely quiet again to-day, both Buyers and sellers having shown a disposition to hold off pending advice of the allotments of Council draft in London to-day. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 10d. ....per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 10 7/16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 10 13/32d
Documents 3 months' sight...1s. 10 7/16d. to 15/32d. „

On Calcutta there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is also quiet and unaltered.

THE SHARE MARKET continues firm with an upward tendency. Bank of Bombay's are ½ per cent. up and Spinning Scrip is better all round.

COTTON is quieter and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy lower, Mowa has been offering at Rs. 204, Akote at Rs. 206, Ginned Broach at Rs. 235 per Candy. Yesterday's receipts were only 5,332 bales making 25,233 bales for the few days.

FREIGHTS by steam are firmer £2 being now the current quotation. Sailing vessels are in the same position, viz. £1-2 6 for wooden ships, £1-17 6 for Iron vessels.

PIECE GOODS although steady are quiet and prices do not seem to improve.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....................	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	728½
5,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
80,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

16	5,000	2,850	100ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50* do	Albert Co. Kurrachee......	690
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co........	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	2.0ps	Apollo Press Co	3,350
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.......................	615
155	500	all	60p.s	Berar Company (New) ..	600
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co..........	1,325
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New.........	350
1,400	250	all	6¼ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	150
410	1,500	all	17½ps	Carwar Company..........	700
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co........	130
600	1,880	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co...........	3,700
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co........	1,050
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co...............	3,100
350	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
300	1,000	all	100 ps	French Press Co	500
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co..........	400
315	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press......	1,200
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co...........	550
600	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co............	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited......	825
150	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000		100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£1	219 8 5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
......	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£10	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	96 8 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares.	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,000
8,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
600	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,775
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C	1,750
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,120
24*	150	150	10*	Broach Mills...............	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning......	1,380
1,500	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1,400	1,000	all	115ps*	Great Eastern	1,275
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,075
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,225
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,125
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning..........	1,000
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.........	1,235
1,050	1,000	all	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,250
4,000	615	all	68*	Oriental	735
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	755
10	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,100
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
800	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.c	Treacher & Co	395
......	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
......	90	19½	...	Bank of China........	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb.	Indian Peninsula ..	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 3rd April 1875.

Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,785	0	0
Merchandise............	1,19,662	0	0
Telegraph	823	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,70,270	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1874.
Open 411¾ Miles.

Coaching	63,823	0	0
Merchandise	1,16,814	0	0
Earth Trains	792	0	0
Electric Telegraph	811	0	0
Total Rs......	1,82,240	0	0
Decrease Rs......	11,970	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s PARANA, 1,027 tons, Captain Waring, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr and Mrs J G Marshall, Mr G Marshall, Mr C Warneford and child, Mrs Burns, Mr Robert Jackson, Mr David Shaw, Mr William Simpson, Professor Bushell and Mr A Devonshne.

THE A H LLOYDS Co's s s MEMFI, 1,048 tons, Captain N Petrovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following [illegible]

pieces E teeth. From Penang—1 box silk piece goods and 100 slabs tin. From Calcutta—60 packages cheretta.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Sunda (s)	Babot..........	Shanghai, Mar 12.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Gads Hill	Rands	Liverpool.
	Ophir	Custer	Kurrachee.
	Memfi (s)............	Petrovich	Trieste, &c.
	Parana (s)............	Waring	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Tagus, to Liverpool.
Steamer Delhi, to Aden & Suez.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
2	Dunkeld	....	Negapatam.
3	Agra (s)..............	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
2	Lorne (s)	....	Rangoon.
3	Annie Frost.........	....	Coast.
	Dilbhur............	....	Coast.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 5.

Budd, Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 6.

Crane, Surg Major, Bombay 6th Brigade R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Hoggan, Lieut, Bombay 6th Brigade R A, on leave, to Mhow.
Reay, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 63rd Foot, to join, to Jhansee.
Kaye, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, to Dinapore.
Fitz Gerald, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 68th Foot, to join, to Mhow.

APRIL 7.

Small, Lieut, Bengal 68th Regt, on leave, to Sobuthoo.
Rowband, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Whitby, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 1/17th Foot, to join, to Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India April 3, 1875.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble A Rivers Thompson, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, to officiate as Chief Comr of British Burmah, during the absence of the Hon'ble A Eden, or until further orders.

The services of Mr J C Williams C S, Asst Comr, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces.

The Rev A W Rebsch, B A, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, with effect from the date on which he relieves the Rev M E Mills.

Surgn T V Aylen, of the Madras Establishment, to be Civil Surgn of the Bhandara District in the Central Provinces, vice Surgn T E Ffrench, deceased.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification of this Department No 214 P dated 22nd Jany 1875, the services of Mr F H Souter, C S I, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Govt from the date of his return to Bombay.

Lieut H A Vincent, 2nd Sqdn Subn, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Adjt, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, during the absence of Capt Nedd, or until further orders.

Moulvie Izhar Hoosein, Khan Bahadoor, Meer Moonshee in the Foreign Dept, is dismissed from his appointment and declared incapable of serving Govt hereafter in any capacity.

Notification No 161, dated 18th Feby 1862 conferring on Moulvie Izhar Hoosein the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction, is hereby cancelled.

Prankishen Gangooly, Translator in the Foreign Dept is dismissed from his appointment and declared incapable of serving Govt hereafter in any capacity.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Furlough for twenty months on medical certificate, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr Tudor Trevor, Officiating Asst Acct Genl, Bombay.

Mr R E Hamilton, Asst to the Acct Genl, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Asst Acct Genl, Bombay, and Mr H S Groves, B A, is appointed to act as Asst to the Acct Genl, Bombay.

Privilege leave for thirty-three days is granted to Mr L C Probyn, Acct Genl, Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H P Leach, R E, attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 11th March 1875.

P W Dept Notification No 37, of 21st Jany 1875, transferring Conductor W Wilson, Supervisor 1st grade, from the Punjab Irrigation Branch to the Bengal Irrigation Branch, is cancelled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde s, 13 casks white paint, Joseph Soares; 27 packages wall papers, T Surufally & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Good Hope s, 25 cases eu de colorne, John S Elmore and Co; 1 hogshead whiskey, J H Watson; 10 cases geneva, M & E Bazonjee; 30 drams sperm oil, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 barrels coal pitch.
North Tyne s, 4 casks sal ammoniac, H Ruttonjee & Co.
Yeddo s, 73 cases beer and porter, M and E Bazonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s, 99 cases brandy, R L Southern & Co.
Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, L Sibille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Fredrick, 250 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 300 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co.
Ardgowan, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Royal Alexandra, 1,450 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 900 cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson & Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Ellen Bates, 435 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 1,440 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.
Grampian, 2,700 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co; 140 cwts coir yarn, S S Narrelwala.
Cape Verde, 1,000 bales cotton Peel Cassels & Co; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Helen Scott, 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 50 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Staffa, 600 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Yeddo 392 cwts; hemp, M Nuthoo 87 bales cotton, R Motichund; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 68 bales cotton, M Jaitha & Co; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 300 cwts hemp, D Veerjee; 125 cwts myrabol'ams, R Toolseedass; 40 bales wool, L Govindjee; 225 cwts coir yarn D Merwanjee & Co.: 45 cwts coir yarn, T Arbee.
Clive s, 25 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 170 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 300 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Timor s, 500 bales cotton, 1,600½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.
Ennerdale s, 200 cwts horns, C Allesbux; 2 cwts linseed, & 1 cwt rape seed, J C Bushby & Co; 150 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 100 bales cotton, B Jaitha; 215 cwts myrabollams, N G Hoosin.
Slive Donard, 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

St George s, 228 cwts linseed, and 1,600 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 15 bales hides, N Allarakia; 150 cwts galls, M Gangjee; 25 cwts myrabollams, F M Dama.
Hutton s, 2,850 cwts linseed, Remington & Co; 310½ cwts olibanum, Mooljeebhoy, Jewraz; 14 cases M of P shells and 25 packages aloes Secotra, J Laljee.
Kongsvere s, 1,050 cwts sursee seed C Pitamber; 452½ cwts myrabollams R Manockchund; 40 cwts sandalwood, C Jetha; 1,599 cwts linseed, Alsen Riebe & Co; 907½ cwts sursee seed, M Jaitha & Co; 17 cwts horns, P Damjee; 258 bags coffee, P & O Co; 150 cwts sursee seed, M Jaith & Co; 25 cases M of P Shells, D Hormusjee.
Hydaspes s, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales woolen rugs, H Pestonjee; 1,599 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 3015 slabs tin, and 49 bales wool, P and O Co; 11 bales hides, A Khanbhoy; 3 packages T shells, H Pestonjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Odessa s, 11 bags pepper, B I S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Greenock, 15,000 cwts linseed, N Kessowjee and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kinghton, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Winona, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 5 bales hides, M Corjee; 515 bales cotton, E Spitziner and Co.
Odessa s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Delhi s, 356 bags coffee, and 2 cases carpets, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rainton s 325 cwts linseed, A Kunkler and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Blackwatch s, 1 case shawls, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Corra Linn, 125 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Wycliffe s, 350 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Irwell, 2,275 cwts and 2 qrs coffee, Vinay and Co.

Hydaspes s, 179 bags coffee, P & O Co.
Tibor, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi s, 898 bags coffee, 2 cases gum, 873 bags pepper, 495 slabs tin, P & O Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvell, 700 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR BREMENHEAVEN.

Richard Ryland, 700 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR REVAL.

Wycliff s, 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 400 bales cotton, P & O Co.

FROM GENOA.

Odessa s, 462½ cwts copra, Leone Jahier & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 100 bags coffee and 159 bags pepper, P & O Co.

HIGH COURT.—8TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent Knight.)

Appeal for hearing.

256-8 3-73—Lynch and Tobin—Haji Vydina Hajee Ebrahim and and others v Macanjee Mansing—Rimington Hore and Langley (Part heard)

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent Knight.)

For judgment.

42-73—Cregie Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee Kurrache v Byramjee Nusserwanjee S—Rimington Hore and Langley

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For judgment.

413-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mancooverbai v Sha Nudlall Viz. [illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom............	April 13 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 9 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	May 1 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	April 20 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 12 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona,	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—HEWETT—March 30th, at Asseerghur, by the Rev. T. Horsfall, Norman Robert Stewart, Lieutenant 60th Light Infantry, to Adeline Hewett.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOLLET—April 2nd, at No. 51, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Dollet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRUNDY—SAGE—April 3rd, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, M. A., Frederick Leigh Grundy, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, to Caroline Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Major Shakespear Sage, H. M.'s Bengal Army.

DEATH.

HARRISON—April 1st, at Fatehgarh, Ethel Leonora, the youngest child of H. A. Harrison, Esq., C. S., aged 16 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

IT is but too plain now that, in our anxiety to give the English press credit for possessing some slight degree of political sagacity and common sense, we were led by our London correspondent's telegram of last Friday to misconceive the spirit and purport of the articles that have been published at home about the Gaekwar's trial. The Government of India has, no doubt, placed itself in such an unhappy position that only an unqualified verdict of guilty returned by the Commissioners can vindicate its way of dealing with the Gaekwar. It is not impossible that His Highness may yet be convicted; for the delay in the promulgation of the Government of India's decision—though the substance of the Commissioners' report must have been communicated by telegraph a week ago—is evidently inconsistent with the theory that a majority of the Commissioners can have acquitted the Maharaja. On the other hand, it is now almost equally improbable that the report can be of such a nature as to justify the Government in at once treating His Highness as a convicted criminal; and the chance remark said to have been let drop by one of the Commissioners, "We have given the Viceroy "in Council a very hard nut to crack," may be taken as an indication that the verdict is a compromise which throws upon the Government the responsibility of determining whether the Gaekwar is guilty or innocent. It was to free itself from this responsibility that the Government created the Commission; and the futility of the whole Inquiry will have been signally displayed if the Commission, in its turn, has shrunk from pronouncing a clear and definite opinion on the question submitted to its judgment. Obviously, it will be much more difficult for the Government to cut the knot now than it would have been five months ago; and what we find to blame in Lord Northbrook's policy is the weakness which has placed the Government in such a dilemma that it can neither depose the Gaekwar without exciting throughout India demonstrations of popular discontent, nor restore him to his throne without practically abandoning for all time to come the right of the Paramount Power to control in any way the conduct of native princes. But it appears that the London *Times* is indignant with the Viceroy for a quite different reason. That paper has come to the conclusion that the charge of poisoning has not been borne out by the evidence, and that the Viceroy ought never to have sanctioned the prosecution of the Gaekwar; and it demands that His Highness shall be placed on the throne again and allowed a fresh period of probation in which to show if he can govern his people decently. According to the telegrams, the *Times* has formed this opinion solely on the evidence given by Colonel Phayre in his cross-examination by Serjeant Ballantine—evidence which had very little to do with the attempt to poison, but bore rather upon the question of the Colonel's discretion as a Political officer. Certainly, the *Times*, which usually adopts for its motto, "Let us be decorous or die," has on this occasion declined to await the arrival in England of full reports of the evidence given at Baroda before declaring the Gaekwar innocent. A judgment declared thus prematurely and rashly cannot carry much weight; it will only provoke the inquiry, What can have induced the *Times* to take the extraordinary course of anticipating the verdict of the Baroda Commission and laying down a line of action for the Indian Government to adopt? In giving an answer to this question, we must remember that the influence of the *Times* has long been on the wane, and that the recent exposure of Mr. Sampson's misconduct has given the reputation of the paper a blow from which it will never recover. The *Times*, therefore, is on the look-out for every opportunity of retrieving its broken fortunes; and it would naturally be eager to try the desperate stroke of re-asserting its authority by demanding, in the name of justice and humanity, the restoration of the Gaekwar and the recall of Lord Northbrook. The *Times* has no friendly feeling towards the present Viceroy of India. It denounced him for some months last year on account of what it considered his inadequate preparations to meet the famine; and, though it was afterwards compelled to eat its words, and to join in praising him for his judicious foresight, it owes him a grudge which it now sees the chance of paying off. We hope that Lord [illegible]

bad as they have been represented; but after all the improvement attained by uncommon exertions amongst the recruiting staff is merely a nominal one compared with the magnitude of the difficulty to be met. It seems to be pretty well understood on all sides now that the grand inducement offered will be a substantial rise in pay and prospects for the rank and file. Still, it remains an open question whether this will prove "quantum sufficit" to attract the eligible class of men required. It has been said by a very high authority on these matters, that, "if war on a large scale were declared to-morrow, recruits would flock to the standard by thousands;" probably so, and this proves beyond dispute that it is not altogether money alone which can buy a British soldier. In time of need the army becomes just as popular as it is now the reverse; but so long as slurs, like that cast on the scarlet coat of a Colour-Sergeant at a London Concert Hall not long since, are thrown broadcast because it is a time of peace, so long will respectable men shun the service which debars them from civilised society, until in time of danger their patriotism may lead them to sink all other feelings in their strong love for home and fatherland. It was all very well during the "Iron Duke's" strict rule, when men were released from jail to swell the ranks, to hold aloof from such turbulent spirits, but in these days the worst corps in the army would far outshine an equal number of civilians taken indiscriminately from any large town in the United Kingdom, on the score of moral worth and character, and why the British soldier must necessarily be a black sheep, is a very difficult problem to solve. It has been suggested to us that a great deal of this *hauteur* is due to the way in which commissioned officers look down upon the men they command, and we fear there is some truth in the suggestion; many officers are prone to think and speak of their men as mere *canaille* who are greatly honoured by being under their control—as a class of men of very inferior caste who must on no account be permitted to rub coats with their own exalted order. Yet, since competitive examinations superseded purchase, there are many officers who could find old schoolmates amongst their rank and file if they looked, but of course newly fledged dignity could never stoop so low. A few years back, when the "young squire" purchased a commission and entered the army to spend his loose thousands, it was no unusual thing for him to be followed by one or more of his retainers, who took service in the ranks because they loved and respected the "young master" who in turn evinced the liveliest interest in their personal welfare. Even were there no such bond of sympathy between "leaders and followers," officers as a rule took something more than a cold, stereotyped, interest in their men; without bating one jot of dignity it was quite customary to converse with them on divers occasions when perhaps a bit of good advice was needed, to mingle more or less in their sports, to visit them when sick in hospital, &c. Now all this is dying out, and such occurrences are the exception, not the rule; yet these little "nothings" are the most delicate springs of the military machine, the *vis vivida* which keeps it moving and makes the army popular; which creates a certain amount of pride and *esprit de corps* far more necessary to the vitality of the service than outsiders are aware of. Sir Garnet Wolseley in his valuable work advises officers to "win the love of their men," and asserts that when a commander has secured the affections of those he controls he may do anything with them; this is strictly true, for in reality the influence of officers should be somewhat "paternal," and everyone knows that a strict stern parent may compel a child to obey him, but one who commands obedience as much by affection as firmness will do far more good in his way. Even so in the service, a just commanding officer who rules entirely by "discipline" will of course get "duty done" to the letter, but every extra parade he orders is cavilled at and found fault with in secret; whereas another commandant who is liked as well as respected may drill away till men are ready to drop without ever exciting a murmur. Formerly when quartered in out-of-the-way stations, especially in this country, and thrown more on their own resources than at the present day, gentlemen in the army joined freely in any species of amusement which happened to be popular with their subordinates, and tales of those times are handed down in a barrack room along with other regimental lore. Above all, the hospital visiting by the troop and company officers was then a sort of recognised obligation, and such visits, bringing a kind word or two, if nothing else in their train, were far more eagerly anticipated than the doctor's rounds. It is not the fault of officers themselves that these trifling observances are becoming things of the past. Now-a-days the Government takes good care not to leave them spare time for such nonsense as studying their men, but keeps them perpetually occupied with garrison classes &c. Even when the "examinations" have been crammed for, and the ordeal passed, there still looms the dread "phantasmagoria" of innumerable outpost and *reconnoissance* duties to prevent the dear youths from becoming idle, so that it is small wonder if officers have quite enough to do during their leisure hours to think for themselves. England may persevere and eventually assimilate her army to the celebrated Prussian model, but the system never can or will become popular, much less dear to the British heart. An inevitable submission to the iron rule of despotism for many years has produced the dull, phlegmatic obedience common to the German ranks, but with Britons the case is very different; the old habit of being a great deal easier to lead than to drive still pervades young England, and it is not that the service requires to be made luxurious, or even easier than at present; but the attraction must be in making men like it after they are in it, so that what many a soldier with his term of service complete has said before may be said again; *i.e.* "I must re-engage, for So-and-So has been like a father to me." When this is the case there will be no scarcity of recruits for the British Army.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

AT the risk of exposing this journal to the annoyance of another action for defamation, we must say a word by way of comment on Messrs. Jefferson and Payne's latest communication to the *Times of India*. The Gaekwar's solicitors seem to possess an unlimited supply of virtuous indignation, which is always ready to boil over at a moment's notice. The new grievance they parade is that Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle was not allowed by Sir Lewis Pelly to see the persecuted prince, in order to make known to him the welcome news that the *Times* is on his side, except in the presence of Dr. Seward and an interpreter. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne evidently think that the Maharaja ought to be set free at once, now the *Times* has declared for him. But the head quarters of the Government of India have not yet been transferred to Printing House Square. The Gaekwar was not put on his trial before the Editor of the *Times* newspaper, but before a Commission whose report has not yet been published; and, till his fate is settled, it is evidently advisable that he should be kept under restraint. [illegible]

NOTES FROM AN OLD BOMBAY WALLAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Often I think of the beautiful town
Which is seated by the sea,

and that's a fact. But I have not given you the benefit of a scrawl for some time. Birds of passage have their moulting seasons, and I am no exception. During the interval elapsing from my last *billet doux*, I have not had quill to spare. I am now on the wing and in feather again and feel *game* for anything.

You will have seen from the Hongkong papers an account of the general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Stung by the reproaches of some paragraphs in London and other journals on account of their apathetic conduct at the previous meeting, some shareholders came forward prepared to make a desperate onslaught, but, as you will have noticed, the directors got off pretty easily. The shareholders seem to have left the meeting tolerably well agreed that a faithful account of the Bank's position had been laid before them, and that a full and sufficient amount had been provided for bad and doubtful debts. They also appeared to be of opinion that the Directors were too well paid, considering the times, but when the point was raised the majority of the board lost their tempers and the Chairman, who did not seem to like the idea too much, put an end to a rather windy discussion by dissolving the meeting.

Public opinion is almost unanimous on the question. It is considered that the Directors ought and will relinquish a part of their annual stipend.

The damages done by the Typhoon last September and the general depression of trade in China have had their effect on the European residents in this colony, and dampness of spirits was nowhere so evident as at the races which came off on the 25th, 26th, & 27th ulto. So say my informants. The comparison which they draw is curious. On most previous occasions, backers of ponies have risked considerably more than they could afford to loose. The members' enclosure at the course has been a wild scene of revelry where good humour and champagne sparkled in profusion. "Victorious jocks" were lifted from their smoking palfreys and hoisted round the enclosure, and at the Club in the evening there was a fine uproarious din and the greatest compliment which could be paid to a man was to smash his hat in.

This year very little money changed hands. The lotteries were feebly attended. The enclosure, though well filled, contained a flow of spirits which did not get beyond cheering the winners. Tiffins were provided more with a view of satisfying the appetite than of exalting the spirits; and, finally, at the Club in the evening every one was, as a member appositely expressed it, in a state of 'beastly sobriety.'

I think it is open to question whether the past or present state of things be preferable.

The China ponies, though not so elegant or so rapid as race horses, still give very good sport. They average in height 13 hands and have to carry on an average 11 stone. The best time done this year was 4 mins 36 secs. for 2 miles—course heavy. I am not up in 'time,' but I believe, taking the size of the ponies and the weight they have to carry into consideration, that this is a very creditable performance. To ride these ponies successfully, it is necessary to acquire great proficiency in the art of kicking.

They are not large hearted brutes, and seem to have a particular objection to finishing well. The man who gores hardest is generally most successful, and a jockey is not considered to have done his best for a losing mount if he has not dug a good sized hole in the animal's side. Very few, but brokers, buy ponies except for the races. The prices paid are somewhat alarming. They are generally bought for the Hongkong races after the Shanghai meeting in October, and 600 taels is quite a common price for a griffin.

Hongkong, 11th March. QUAIL.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY FOR MR. O'BRIEN'S FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to enclose you a Rs. 100 note for Mrs. O'Brien and children's fund, and shall be glad to see a Committee formed for the purpose of obtaining further and considerable contributions, and their application. A good deal of discussion has arisen about the action of the clergy, or some of them, in refusing to allow Mr. O'Brien's remains to be entombed in what is called consecrated ground; and also in refusing to read the burial service at the funeral. I will not dilate on these two questions, as I consider them of very slight importance compared with the fact that a widow and 8 children are left almost totally unprovided for. Here is an opportunity for our well-to-do citizens to come forward liberally, and, if possible, mitigate, to the bereaved widow, some of the effects of this dire calamity. The Poet Campbell has a splendid little piece on "What is consecrated ground?"—which deserves to be better known. I enclose my card and I am a

DEEP SYMPATHISER.

7th April.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I hope that your correspondents in their very natural indignation at the treatment of poor Mr. O'Brien's remains will not lose sight of the living even to do justice to the dead.

But if it is true that ten native and two half-caste jurymen sat upon the inquest is it not worth while to bring this fact before the proper authorities, and if possible avoid the recurrence of so great a scandal?

It seems to me that it was the Coroner's duty to direct a verdict of temporary insanity on the evidence, or at all events to point out to the jury the exact consequences of a verdict of *felo de se*. Did he do so?

The whole matter is extremely painful and ought to be well sifted, not only for the sake of the unhappy widow and children, but for that of all Europeans in India whose fate may be similar, for we never know when the brain may give way under sickness or misfortune. Witness poor Mr. Macnaghten.

W. G.

THE UNDRAINED FLATS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be very much obliged if, through the columns of your paper, you would draw attention to the state of that portion of the Worlee flats on the road to Mahaluxmee station, and behind the Velard. For now three months it has been covered with water which increases week by week, and the stench arising from this stagnant and putrid water is simply little less than that of the pumping station itself. So bad is it that residents on that end of the "Breach" and the Mahaluxmee road find it impossible to use the road across the flats to Mahaluxmee station, and are, therefore, deprived of the use of that station and compelled to go to Grant Road. Of the effect on health &c. from living continually near this effluvia I need say nothing; but I trust this letter may draw the attention of those responsible for the so-called "thorough drainage" of the flats and the unfortunate state of a

MAHALUXMEE RESIDENT.

6th April.

AN ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Christian" evidently does not understand the application of the word Orthodox when taken in connection with Christianity, else he would never have written his letter which appears in your issue of to-day.

To be an "Orthodox Christian" is, in these days, to be intolerant of any but the views either of the individual or of the sect to which he or she belongs, and the more intolerant and uncharitable the person may be, the more orthodox he or she is.

An orthodox Christian has, I think, fully justified his claim to the title, and it was simply a waste of paper &c. to try and refute his claim as Christian has attempted to do. DI.

Bombay 7th April.

*** The most orthodox proceeding at the present moment would be to subscribe to the fund for the support of the widow and eight children of the late Mr. O'Brien, and this we hope a large number of benevolent persons will consent to do. The precise meaning of the word orthodox might be left to some future occasion.—ED. *B. G.*

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. O'BRIEN.

[illegible]

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. Turret ship Magdala, was hauled out from the Government dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT named James Shea was yesterday committed to the Government Workhouse by Mr. Nana Morojee.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Salleen Mahomed was yesterday committed to the Sessions to take his trial on a charge of house-breaking on the 20th March last.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday the 3rd April was 50 feet 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet 3 tenths.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of this Institution will be held this afternoon at ½ to 6 P.M. in the Hall of the Framjee Cawasjee Institute.

THE BORDERERS' BAND FUND.—The money continues to flow in on behalf of the Borderers' Band Fund. The following further sums have been received all of one rupee each. H. M., E.M.F., J.R.D., C.B., R.H.B., J. McI., in all six rupees. The total now in hand amounts to Rs. 171.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday committed Gunda Giga to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, on a charge of perjury and of having forged a will. The prisoner was admitted to bail in his own recognizance for Rs 2,000 and two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—A vernacular paper states that several changes are to be made in the constitution of the Bombay Association, which latterly has existed only in name; and that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, its paid secretary, has now offered to conduct his duties without any remuneration.

ACCIDENTS.—A Hindoo employed in Messrs. Bapty's Flour Mills got his right hand injured by the machinery on Tuesday, and was sent to the J. J. Hospital. On the same day Goolamally, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Hutton, got his right arm broken by his having accidentally fallen into the hold. He was sent to the G. T. Hospital.

A MEMORIAL FOR THE GAEKWAR.—It was the intention of several members of the Bombay Association, says the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, to get up a memorial on behalf of the Gaekwar. One or two influential members having, however, objected to such a proceeding, the idea was nipped in the bud and the Association rescued from general ridicule.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a loading foreman named Gowree Shunker, an old and matriculated Railway servant, was charged by Mr. Noor Khan, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police, with stealing three new patent locks from Boree Bunder station, valued at Rs. 3, the Company's property. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT OOMERCARRY.—The two Moguls, who stand charged with causing the death of the unfortunate Hindoo, whom they assaulted very severely at the Baboola Tank some time ago, were yesterday committed to take their trial at the ensuing sessions, by C. P. Cooper, Esq. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie (Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen) appeared for the defence.

DRUNKENNESS.—Edward Power, described in the charge sheet as a European and a loafer, was yesterday placed before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, in company with a coolie named Syud Sooltan, and charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous day. Defendants were fined rupee one each. At the same Court two seamen named Horn and Carter were charged with having been drunk and incapable, and were fined rupee one each.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Tuesday evening on the body of two boys aged 15 and 18, who were drowned in Back Bay while engaged in bathing. A verdict of "accidentally drowned" was returned. Another inquest was held on the same day on the body of Essoo Bhiwa, who was accidentally drowned in a quarry hole at Parell, on the 6th instant. A verdict was recorded in accordance with the facts.

THE total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary, during the quarter ending the 31st March 1875, amounted to 591 of which 167 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 71 Hindoos, 16 Mussalmans, 25 Parsees, and 55 Native Christians. Adult males 69, Females 39, and children 69. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent Fevers, Diarrha Bronchitis, Measles and Rheumatism.

AT the recommendation of the Deputy Surgeon-General. B.T., Surgeon-Major Lamb, doing duty with the A-4 Royal Artillery, Kirkee, is directed to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of his appointment of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, B.S., appearing in General Orders.—*Deccan Herald*.

WE hear that volunteers of the G. I. P. Railway are mustering strong, and that there are already 500 who have enrolled for service in the volunteer corps. The uniform and accoutrements will be brought from London by the G. I. P. Company; the head quarters will be at Bombay. We hear that Poona will have two companies posted and an efficient gentleman will be chosen to command them. The G. I. P. Railway are setting a good example to us all.—*Id.*

WE learn from Matheran that the climate there is very delightful now. There was a severe thunderstorm there on Saturday evening last. The lightning flashed and the thunder rolled grandly among the Ghauts in the neighbourhood. The fall of rain has made the climate delicious. On Monday morning last the trees seemed to dance in the soft sunshine and the air was loaded with fragrance. The climate felt like that of a sweet summer day in England after refreshing showers. Our correspondent invites Poonaites to try a change to Matheran that they may have a peep at the sea and inhale fresh sea breezes.—*Id.*

WE hear that Government intends to unite the offices of Surgeon and Superintendent to the Yeroda Jail. They would need to pay the officer well who undertakes the duty and with it banishment to the precincts of the Jail. We believe, however, that Government is right in this matter, and that it is very important that a Medical Officer should be always on the spot. He must, however, give up all hopes of obtaining any medical experience from private and varied practice as his experience will be confined to those diseases which prevail in jails and chiefly among natives. It is not so bad, however, as the Lunatic Asylum.—*Id.*

ASSAULTING A TRAM-CONDUCTOR.

ONE of the Tramway conductors named Ramchunder Trimbuck, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, to prosecute a European of respectable appearance, named James Clarke, who stated that he was employed in the Telegraph department as a clerk. The complainant, it appears, went to the defendant who was travelling in his car, and asked him for his fare, which he refused to give, and also refused to assign any reason for so doing. The complainant then proceeded to collect the other passenger's fares, and having done so he returned to the defendant and again demanded his fare. The defendant pretending not to hear him, continued speaking to another passenger, and in order to attract his attention, the complainant then put his hand on his shoulder, whereupon the defendant struck him in the face, and subsequently got out of the car. The complainant got down [illegible]

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

Military Department, Bombay Castle 5th April 1875.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Direction for the Kurrachee Harbour Light-House.

Latitude of Light-House on Manora Point...24° 47' 21" N.
Longitude ....66° 58' 15" E.
The Light is a fixed one, 120 feet above the sea-level, visible in clear weather .... 16 Miles.
In hazy weather, prevalent during the South-west monsoon, about .... 7 Miles.

Present Light very inferior. A Dioptric Light of the 2nd Order recommended.

TIDES.

High water, fall and change.......................10hrs. 30mts.
Average rise and fall spring Tides .... 9ft 6in.
Ditto ditto Neap Tides .... 3 to 4ft.

Depth of water in entrance channel at High-water—
Spring Tides..29ft.
Neap Tides .... 8 to 4ft.

Depth of water in entrance channel at High-water—
Spring Tides ....29ft.
Neap Tides ....24 to 26ft.

DROUGHT OF VESSELS ENTERING OR LEAVING PORT.

Vessels with a drought not exceeding 21½ feet can now enter and leave the Port without difficulty or delay during all seasons of the year.

During the fair season, from October to 15th May, Vessels with a drought not exceeding 24 feet can now enter and leave the Harbour.

Fixed moorings are placed for such Vessels.

Time of Tide for entering Port, sailing Vessels should enter Port on the ebb-tide.

Steamers can enter either flood or ebb, and stand at once into Port.

Masters of ships should not, under any circumstances attempt to enter the Harbour without a Pilot.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the extensive works executed, a Breakwater (A red Light is exhibited at the outer extremity of the Breakwater) has been built, running out from Manora Point in a South by East direction to a distance of 1,500 feet, into 6 fathoms of water, this affords complete shelter to the Entrance Channel during the South-West monsoon; also a Channel has been opened through the Bar with a depth of 20 feet at low water spring-tides 500 feet in breadth; the Channel is marked by Buoys, and these on entering should be kept on the Port side about 150 feet.

NOTE.—A Mail Steamer arriving off the Port at night and requiring a Pilot should fire two guns.—

APPROACHING THE PORT COAST OF SIND-INDUS BANKS.

The Coast of Sind below the parallel of 24° North Latitude should be approached with great caution; too much attention cannot be paid to the lead, more especially in passing the Banks of the Indus. (Banks of the Indus have extended about 10 miles to the south-ward since 1856.)

No sailing Vessel should come nearer this Coast than 20 fathoms by night, or in rough weather, or under 12 fathoms by day in fine weather.

The tides during the springs are strong, the flood sets South East and ebbs to the North-West.

From February to the end of the monsoon a strong South-Easterly current is experienced running at a rate of from 15 to 40 miles a day.

During the South-West monsoon, sailing vessels should make Ras Muari (Cape Monze) which is 18 miles West-half-North from Manora Light-House, and keep to windward of the Port if the weather is thick, or if the tide does not suit for entering the Harbour. Allowance must also be made for a strong set to the South-East, which prevails more or less during the South-West monsoon.

Do not bring Manora Point to the Southward of East, or go under 15 fathoms near Cape Monze.

Masters of ships should endeavour to make the Port at daylight, and can with safety approach into 8 fathoms to about 2 miles distance from the Light House keeping it in any bearing from North-East to North, and heave to for a Pilot.

ANCHORAGE IN THE ROADS.

From June to the middle of September, ships should not on any account anchor, but stand off and on keeping the Light House bearing from North-by East to North-East, 1 to 2 miles distant, until boarded by a Pilot or directed by signal.

September to end of March. Anchorage Light-House North by East to North North-East, distant 1 mile, 7 fathoms.

April and May, Light-House North-North-East to North-East, distant half a mile, 8 fathoms.

GEORGE C. PARKER, Lieutenant I. N.
Acting Master Attendant, Kurrachee.
Master Attendant's office, Manora 21st February 1875.
J. MACDONALD, Col,
Secretary to Government.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the court yesterday.

RE BHIMBHOY LULLOOBHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Bicknell for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which was granted to the insolvent on the 7th October 1874. Large quantities of goods, which were in the hands of creditors, had not yet been sold, no account sales had been received from the principal creditor in England, Mr. Bradshaw, and negotiations were going on for a settlement with the creditors. The learned counsel applied for a six months' extension and for further leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

The application was not opposed. The Commissioner granted an extension for three months, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE TRECUMJEE VELLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. Shamrao for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. The assistance of the insolvents, who were now hiding for fear of being arrested, was necessary for the Official Assignee who required explanation and information, and an interim order would be for the benefit of the estate. There were no less than 110 partnership creditors, and there were also personal creditors of the insolvents. Only one of them, actuated by personal feeling and personal indignation, opposed the present application.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for an opposing creditor, Pandrinath Ramchunder, urged that the insolvent Trecumjee, against whom alone he appeared, had been guilty of fraudulent misrepresentations and fraudulent conduct in obtaining an advance of Rs. 67,500 from the opposing creditor. He had also been guilty of vexatious defence in a suit heard before Mr. Justice Bayley.

The Commissioner granted an interim order for four months to the other insolvents who were not opposed. As to the first insolvent, Trecumjee Velljee, his Lordship thought that the charges made against him in the concluding part of the opposing creditor's affidavit were not met by any explanation or answering affidavit; and, therefore, the application for an interim order for Trecumjee was refused.

RE MOTIRAM DAMADHUR.

On Mr. Purcell's application, insolvent was granted an interim order for three months.

RE KHAIRAZ WAGHJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for Ruttonjee Cursetjee, opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule granted by his Lordship calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order for his discharge should not be cancelled.

Insolvent appeared in person, but had no cause to show.

The rule for cancelling his discharge was made absolute.

RE BHOWA ROWJEE.

Mr. Hart, for an opposing creditor named Sonbaee, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order for his discharge should not be cancelled.

The insolvent appeared in person, but had nothing to say against the rule.

The Commissioner made absolute the rule cancelling the insolvent's discharge.

Mr. Hart said insolvent was in jail, at the suit of the opposing creditor, at the time of his discharge; and moved, under section 56, that he should be remanded to jail. The insolvent was accordingly made over to a jail official.

RE MOTICHUND BHUGWAN.

On the application of Mr. Telang, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE DR. H. L. C SEITZ.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on behalf of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, said that since insolvent's name had been brought on the list of opposed cases, he had died; and the learned counsel moved that his case be removed from the list. Although the insolvent had returned no assets and only one debtor, there was reason to believe that there were assets and several debtors to the estate.

The Commissioner said that the insolvent being dead, the case should be removed from the opposed list. In case of any assets being discovered, the agent of the Bank should communicate with the Official Assignee, who would take the necessary steps.

RE DAMODHUR PANDURANG AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents applied for leave to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne opposed the application. The opposing creditor obtained an attachment before judgment, but immediately afterwards insolvents filed their petition and then kept out of the way. It was afterwards dismissed for want of prosecution. Insolvents had shown no reason [illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY—THE INDIAN BONUS CLAIMS—REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, 6TH APRIL.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the claims of Indian officers for Bonus compensations has been published. The Committee recommend the revision of the decision of the several Indian Committees in each case on the following principle.

All Officers on the strength of the Indian Army of the 18th February 1871, who can show that they would have been entitled to a retirement bonus, shall be entitled to restitution of all such sums without deductions as may appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India to have been paid by them to that date for purchasing out seniors, provided no circumstances existed preventing the establishment of their bonus claims had the system continued in full force.

All sums received by officers on retirement shall be deducted from the sum awarded under the present revised conditions.

Officers who retired under the conditions of clause 7 of the General Order of the 1st January 1875 shall not be entitled to any bonus compensation.

The Committee make these recommendations on the grounds of expediency and policy alone, and fully endorse the opinions expressed by Lord Cranbourne in Parliament.

The s.s. Zealot has put into Falmouth with her mainshaft broken.

CHURCH AND STATE—PRINCE BISMARCK'S NOTE TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

The note from Germany to Belgium complaining of the offensive language of the clerical press suggests the alteration of the laws to repress the attacks of the Ultramontanes and says that States who wish to preserve the advantages of neutrality should avoid anything tending to affect it.

Belgium has replied that she considers the existing laws sufficient.

LONDON, 6TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16.
The Manchester Market has been firm but less active.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 9d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾.
5 do. French Rente 1873	103.
Bar Silver	57¼.

Arrivals.—Hector, Marian and Moore.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal.—Macedonian.

THE libel case against the *Bombay Gazette* comes on before Mr. Nana Morojee at noon to-day.

COLONEL GRAVES of the Bombay Army will probably succeed General Woollcombe, in the command of the Nusseerabad Brigade.

AT the end of this month Major-General Sir James Brind will, it is said, proceed to Umballa to take command of the Sirhind Division, in succession to Major-General P. Hill.

IN another column we publish the official account of the transit of Venus as perceived at Kerguelen Island by the officers of H. M. S. Volage, which is now in harbour here.

THE death is announced, at Secunderabad, of Captain Cookson, 76th Regiment. The deceased officer had been ill only a few days, his illness having been brought on by exposure to the sun on duty. He died on Wednesday night last, the 31st ultimo.

THE Cholera epidemic in Colombo has greatly abated. There have been in the week ending 1st April, less than one half the advance of the previous seven days, and that showed a considerable decrease. There were, at date of last report, only three cases on the list.

SIR DOUGLAS FORSYTH left Calcutta on Saturday night, and Colonel Horace Browne on Sunday night, for Simla, where Sir Douglas Forsyth will receive his final instructions from the Viceroy direct. The Mission to Mandalay is not likely, according to the *Indian Daily News*, to start till the beginning of May.

WE read in the *Ceylon Times* that three men belonging to H. M. S. Glasgow sentenced about a year ago to 18 months' imprisonment for shooting at some natives when they could find no snipe, have, because of their exemplary behaviour, been freed from the discharge of the latter part of their term of imprisonment.

SIR ROBERT STUART, Chief Justice of the High Court, Allahabad, goes on leave for three months from July next. This again raises the question of whether a civilian or barrister is to officiate as Chief Justice. Mr. Pearson, a civilian, is the Senior Judge; but Mr. Turner, barrister, has once before officiated as Chief.

IN recognition of the important and faithful services rendered to the British Government by Atta Mahomed Khan, Khagwani, Khan Bahadoor of Dera Ismail Khan, agent at the Court of His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

A PRIVATE letter from Takow, dated the 21st February, and brought by the Glamis Castle, says:—"About 300 Chinese soldiers and three or four Mandarins have been killed by savages at the Southern end of Formosa. The savages surprised the camp during the night. A steamer left Takow the other day for Foochow, with the news. The authorities will await instructions from that place, before attacking the savages."

WE learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the present month will bring into existence another little newspaper, the *Calcutta Evening News*. It is intended to give each evening an epitome of the day's news up to the hour of publication. It has been announced as the *Evening Daily News*. But it having been represented to the projectors that this title conveyed the impression that the *Evening Daily News* was a branch of the morning paper, they have decided to call it by the distinctive name of *Evening News*. It is to be issued on the 15th instant.

THE Singapore paper, the *Straits Times*, records the death, on the 16th March, of Mr. R. C. Woods, the Senior member of the Singapore Bar, and lately Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Woods, during a residence of some 30 years in Singapore, has always taken an active interest in its welfare and prosperity, and to his public spirit and untiring efforts the public are indebted for many important Municipal improvements. Mr. Woods, it will be remembered by old Straits people at home, was the founder of the *Straits Times* newspaper, which he conducted successfully for many years.

STEAMERS coming into the port of Singapore from the westward are frequently subjected to vexatious delay before obtaining pilots, who, having to go out in small boats, cannot board vessels at any distance outside New Harbour. A proposal is now under consideration by Government to obviate this difficulty by the erection of a building on the Sultan Shoal, to serve as a pilot station. As this shoal is not only a good way out of New Harbour, but is close to the route of steamers coming into or leaving, it is a most convenient locality for the purpose; and as the cost will be but small, while the benefit to accrue will be great, the proposal should meet with little or no opposition, the *Straits Times* considers.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 1st April 1875, that slight rain has fallen generally throughout Madras and Mysore; showers are reported from Malwa and the Godavery District of the Central Provinces. In Northern India (with the exception of Bengal and Assam, reports from which provinces have not been received) none is reported. The Rabi harvest is nearly at an end in the Southern and Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces: it is progressing in the remainder of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. Prospects are generally good. Some damage to the opium in Malwa is reported.

MR. Schuyler, Secretary in the American Legation at St. Petersburg, appears to have found himself seriously compromised through the publication of his report on the proceedings of the Russian officials in Turkistan. What is called "open diplomacy" is beyond them; and, admitting that a foreign diplomatist in Russia may perchance find something to criticise in the Russian mode of administering a conquered province, it is incomprehensible to them that his Government should see nothing indiscreet in making his criticisms public. But Mr. Schuyler's knowledge of the Russian language was sure, sooner or later, to get him into a difficulty. It is apparently the most dangerous sort of knowledge that a diplomatist in Russia can possess; and it is instructive to see that its possession may cause Americans as well as Englishmen to be looked upon with considerable disfavour.

THE departure of Sir Andrew Clarke from Singapore for India has been deferred until after the arrival of his successor with the consent of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India, in compliance with the wishes of the Straits Settlements Association in London. The Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, as soon as the appointment of Sir Andrew Clarke to the Public Works Department in India became known, telegraphed to the Association in London to have his departure delayed because they considered that his earlier withdrawal might have been disastrous to the interests of the Colony and of the Malay States of the Peninsula so recently taken under its protection, in which Sir Andrew Clarke's policy of active supervision has only just been introduced. This may be averted by allowing him personally to give Sir William Jervois an insight into the difficult hereditary problems he has been at such pains to unravel, and the action he has taken, so that the work may go on without interruption, which could not fail to seriously retard the progress of the Native States, and might imperil the success of the experiment that is now being made for their better government.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* writing from Bussorah says:—There is no political news of any importance stirring here. The Arabs are reconciled to their masters, the Turks; and well they may be, as they profess the same religion, and belong to the same sect, the Sunnis. The latter are certainly more civilized than the former. They are impregnated with European ideas, adopt European habits and customs, and look Europeans in every sense of the word. They are highly respectable-looking in their dress, and are not far behind the French in their manners. They exhibit very little, if any, of the bigotry and superstition of the Muhammadans, and, being Sunnis, who eat and drink with the *ahli kitab*, or those who have divine books, they freely mix with us, and also eat and drink with us, as there is nothing in their religion which prevents them from doing this. As all of them are men of authority, I have not seen a poor or disreputable Turk among them. They dress after the European fashion, and, with a long coat, a hood to cover the head, and the Turkish cap, they look altogether grand and imposing. Their dress combines the simplicity of the European with the gaiety of the Oriental costume.

HIS Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke has directed an Inquiry to be made by the Visiting Justices into the circumstances attending the outbreak, at the Singapore jail, volunteering to sit together with them. The composition of the Commission has, however, the Singapore paper states, caused considerable disappointment among the community, it being possible that, as the Visiting Justices exercise a material supervision over the prison, they may have been in some measure to blame for the outbreak. The Commission held one sitting and then adjourned for a week: The examination of the prisoners who took part in the mutiny is still in progress, before the Hon'ble C. B. Plunket, who is sitting as a magistrate to try this case. A lengthened examination of the fourteen prisoners indicted for murder by the Coroner has resulted in their committal for trial at the Assizes. Two more were added to their number during the examination, one of whom was discharged, and the other will be brought up with 28 others on a fresh indictment for the same charge. The three prisoners who escaped from gaol have not yet been retaken. It is said free pardons will be given to the European prisoners who rendered such service in quelling the mutiny.

IN a review of the opium question in the *North China Herald*, the spread of the growth of the poppy in the whole of Manchuria and other parts of China is remarked upon. The writer sums up his views on the question in the following words:—In the province of Chekiang, and on the borders of Fokien, several districts are mentioned where poppy farms and opium manufactories existed, but the quality of the narcotic is inferior to the foreign article, excepting Persian, which is unsaleable at remunerative rates, so that some imports have been returned to their native country. Indeed, the Chinese opium can only hold its own against Indian on account of its selling price being about fifty per cent. less than Malwa, which is most in demand for mixing. "The whole future of the opium trade with China," Mr. Harvey remarks, "hinges upon the quality of that grown in China. As far as our present knowledge and experience go, it would seem that the inferiority ascribed to it is absolute and inherent, as being due to soil and climate; but if it can be accounted for by want of skill on the part of the producers, or by the practice of adulteration among the dealers, it is evident that improved cultivation and greater honesty must in time render it a serious rival to the Indian drug."

REFERRING to the minor count against the Gaekwar the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* remarks as follows:—About the Baroda case, the Report of the Commission which will probably reach the Viceroy to-day, and be considered early next week, there have been plenty of rumours during the past few days, their general tendency being in favour of the belief that the majority of the members are opposed to a conviction on the major count. As to the minor count, it has been almost admitted by the defence, and even the Poona memorialists seek rather to justify than to dispute it. Should the Gaekwar be found guilty on this count, the Government will be in almost as good a position as if he had been convicted of the attempt to poison. It is doubtful whether, even in the latter case, they could have done more than depose him; and there is very little doubt, I fancy, of their doing that if the bribery is proved. Their intention in this respect was, indeed, sufficiently foreshadowed in their adding the lesser count to the charge. No doubt peccadilloes of this kind are commonly considered venial in politics, but the general character of the delinquent will be taken into consideration in adjudging his punishment, and in this way Government will probably be able to make out a strong argument for extreme measures.

"THERE is no very important intelligence from Acheen" says the *Penang Gazette* in its last issue. "Since the capture of Langbatta, which no doubt was a very severe blow to the Achinese, the Dutch have been gradually extending the range of their fortified posts, encountering much less resistance than formerly. Yet disease has made sad havoc in the Dutch camps, and although a couple of days previous to the date of our latest advices the mortality had considerably decreased, still the state of health continued unfavourable. It is not so much cholera, as fever and dysentery that prevail at present, more especially in the Kraton. We are informed, however, that barracks are in course of construction upon a healthy plain situated outside the Kraton, and this will no doubt have a beneficial effect upon the sanitary condition of the troops. In the majority of the various posts surrounding the Kraton, the troops enjoy good health, which is probably partly owing to the presence of good well-water. The relations between the Dutch and the states on the North and East Coast, are gradually becoming more satisfactory, and in many of the chief places where the Dutch flag is hoisted, trade is flourishing and the inhabitants seem to reconcile themselves with the supremacy of the Netherlands. The works at Pulo Brass [where the Light-house is in course of erection] are progressing rapidly, and a portion of the iron pier in Acheen Roads is already constructed."

MATTERS in Japan do not seem to be very satisfactory, and there is some probability that efforts may be made before very long to upset the Government. We learn from the *Japan Gazette* that the Government has a difficulty on hand, and Ito and Okubo, two of the Sangi or Ministers of State, went to Osaka to meet Kido, who was also until lately a Sangi, and others, in consultation upon the trouble. The two clans of Satsuma and Choshiu are the prominent causes of the disquietude; but the exact matter of disturbance is not clearly understood by the public. The Emperor, however, has ordered Saigo Kitchinosuke, elder brother of the General Saigo who was in command of the Formosan Expedition, and all the other leading men who are required in the discussions, to come to Tokei and an endeavour will be made to place things on a proper and solid basis. The general report is, that the two above named clans are at variance, but on what grounds we do not clearly understand. Be that as it may, the Government have their hands full in keeping the old *Samourai* quiet. They are discontented on two points; first, they still demand that an expedition be sent to punish Corea for the old insults on Japan; and, secondly, they are discontented respecting their personal condition since the abolition of the feudal system. All this discontent gives much concern to the Government; and some persons fancy that, ere long, there will be efforts made to upset the Government by these uneasy spirits, but it is not thought that there will not be any rising at present; and that should there be, it will be easily put down.

ONE significant symptom of the strained state of feeling upon the Continent is the jealousy with which Germans, Russians and Austrians regard the slightest movement of each other's forces which is not officially explained. In spite of the well-known personal friendly relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin the writers of the former capital have had almost to apologize for the employment of troops in Central Poland, which, though the German Government was doubtless accurately informed as to the motives for, had created uneasiness among its provincial press. It is thus that we have learned of the formidable dimensions of the Ultramontane movement among the United Greeks, a body of Polish Christians long in communion with Rome, but using their own liturgy and rites. Some months ago we noticed the very sensible circular of the Romish bishop of the district, in which he endeavoured to check the aggressive movement of the Ultramontanes, and informed certain United Greeks who had addressed him for advice that they, who had been repeatedly recognized by Papal bulls as in full communion with the true Church, could not be in any sense converted by or received into it. The Ultramontane agitation, however, proceeded, with a counter agitation against the Encyclics, until the struggle threatened to assume the dimensions of a local religious war. The Government then insisted on the law against public proselytism to a strange faith being enforced, and the concentration of troops took place, which drew attention in Germany. A more successful and practical measure than the quartering of troops was finally taken by the Greek Archbishop of Warsaw, who offered to receive any of the United Greek congregations who would join the national Church in opposition to the Ultramontanes, without any interference with their own priests or peculiar ceremonies. Some of the parishes have accepted this offer, and the final result of the movement has been largely to reduce the number of the United Greeks, without any great addition to the Roman Catholic Church, or, as it is called in Poland, the Latin Communion.

THE king of Siam published on the 4th March a proclamation, announcing His Majesty's reconciliation with the Second King. In this document the installation is proclaimed of the Second King, our royal Cousin, (with names too numerous to mention) with all the honours, dignities, revenues, rights, authorities, and prerogatives, according to the then well known and long-established precedents thereto attaching. Two hundred men, armed with muskets or small arms, are allowed our said Cousin for his due protection and dignity. This force is not to be exceeded and, unless at times required by the king, is to be limited to the residence of our said Cousin. Referring to this proclamation the *Siam Advertiser* says:—It is only necessary to remark that after this magnanimous manifesto, that does so much credit to the noble purpose of H. M., the Royal Cousin, on the day following took his leave of his asylum at H. B. M.'s Consulate General, and returned to his own palace. We are still of opinion that neither H. M. the supreme King nor the royal Cousin meditated evil towards each other. The royal Cousin, we believe, is a Prince of too much good nature, discretion, and invaluable talents to have designedly placed himself in a position seemingly adverse to his loyalty and patriotism The royal Cousin, we believe, will never allow the recurrence of a similarly doubtful position, and we are sure neither H. M. nor the Council will desire to detect and brand injudicious advisers if such had existence. As this affair has been so amicably adjusted, it is to be hoped all will "let bygones be by-gones" and henceforth with one heart and one will all will zealously and untiringly strive to promote the best good of the truly excellent king of Siam and his enterprising and prolific kingdom. The recent event, its judicious, amicable adjustment, without the shedding of blood, and without detriment to the national interests, may be regarded as an important but hazardous crisis, which has been safely passed, has been rendered harmless, and has been so utilized as to form a part of the nation's experience, which will henceforth render its true statesmen wiser, better, more loyal, and more patriotic men.

THE screw steamship La Plata foundered, it will be remembered, in the Bay of Biscay on the 29th of November last. The vessel was fitted, as the reports of the Assessors attest with three life rafts and 40 life belts, as well as the usual boats, a precaution which, though creditable to the "forethought and humanity" of the owners, was of little avail in the exigency that actually arose, since "notwithstanding the appliances and means on board for saving life, not one soul was saved by life belts; 15 persons were saved in one of the quarter boats; two were saved on the small raft, and that was in a damaged condition; 58 persons perished." The La Plata had met with heavy weather but not such as is supposed to be necessarily dangerous to a well-found ship. What, then, was the cause of her foundering? After carefully reviewing the evidence the *Times* remarks: "But even after the water had made considerable way there was scandalous neglect on the part of the engine-room staff 'in not availing themselves at once of the means at their disposal of getting rid of the water, and so keeping it away from the fires, and also in not promptly using the enormous pumping power which this vessel had.' Here we touch the central point of this painful investigation. Unless reason be shown for dissenting from the careful and cautious arguments of the Assessors, we must agree that the originating cause of the loss of the La Plata was the negligence of the officers and men in the engineers department—negligence bordering upon criminality, and sufficient, if legally proved, to entail penal consequences. It is probably useless, however, to enter on the investigation, for which it must be confessed there are scanty materials, into the reasons for this ruinous negligence. The Magistrate and Assessors, after a patient examination of all the accessible facts, are obliged to admit that they cannot decide whether there was drunkenness in the engineer's department or not. Here, accordingly, we must leave the matter, from which this conclusion at least may be drawn, that when science and wealth and the provident care of shipowners have all done their utmost for the safety of a ship, we have still to put our trust in what is less measurable by art and less amenable to law—in the whole character, physical, moral and intellectual, of the seamen of every rank, from the captain to the stoker."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present C. Currey, Esq. Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Hewlett; Colonel Hancock; the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; the Hon. Rao Sahib W. N. Mandlick; Rughoonath Narayen Khote, Esq; and Shantaram Narayen, Esq.

The Chairman—The first business on the list is the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—

No. 1839 of 1875.

Bombay, April 3.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to the Secretary Town Council.

SIR,—I have hitherto been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Town Council as a matter of course. I have done so because it seemed to me generally convenient that I should be present. According to the Municipal Act, however, I am not bound to attend under any circumstances; I have neither seat, vote, nor power of proposing a resolution or an amendment at a meeting of the Town Council; nor can I claim to be present as a right. I find that some members of the Council are under a misapprehension as regards my relations with the Town Council, and it also occurs to me that circumstances may happen under which it would be more convenient that I should be absent while the Council might feel some delicacy in asking me to withdraw. For the future, therefore, I shall not attend any meeting unless requested to do so by the Council. A verbal intimation of their wish that I should be present will be sufficient.—I have, &c.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Well, my own personal feeling in this matter is that we ought to be extremely grateful to the Municipal Commissioner for the assistance he has rendered us in our deliberations, and I think we shall be much less successful in our business if deprived of his aid. I would propose that we pass a short resolution in answer to this letter to the effect that we are very much obliged for the assistance he has given us. The position of the Commissioner in this respect is not sufficiently defined in the Act; he may attend meetings of the Corporation, but not vote at them, but nothing is said about his attendance at the Town Council

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote—I do not think we could do much without him.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—

That the Town Council are very sensible of the assistance which in their deliberations has been afforded by the Municipal Commissioner, and they will be obliged if he will continue to render that assistance by being present at the meetings.

The Secretary then took the resolution to the Municipal Commissioner in his office, and in a few minutes the Municipal Commissioner came out and took his usual seat at the Council amidst considerable applause.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO THE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, said that His Excellency the Governor had offered him the post of Revenue Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. Gonne on leave. He had pointed out that the appointment was only a temporary one, and he could not throw up the Municipal Commissionership unless he got leave of absence from the Town Council. He now begged to ask leave from the Town Council during such time as Government might require his services in the Secretariat—probably about six months.

(Mr. Pedder then thought it would be better to retire while the Town Council were considering his application, and he retired accordingly.)

Mr. Currey, the Chairman, read the section of the Municipal Act authorising the Town Council to grant leave of absence to the Municipal Commissioner. He thought it would be a great misfortune to the Town Council to lose the services of Mr. Pedder; but the fault, if there was any, really laid with Government, for if they offered him such eligible posts it could not be a matter of surprise to anyone that he should accept them.

Mr. Maclean doubted whether the Town Council had power to grant leave of absence to the Municipal Commissioner to enable him to take another office in Bombay. It seemed to him that leave of absence meant leave of absence to go away from Bombay and not to take up another appointment in it.

The Chairman—You cannot impose any such restriction as to leave of absence. Government themselves are doing this.

Mr. Maclean—I think it is an exceedingly bad principle. Supposing Mr. Walton, our Executive Engineer, were to wish to give his services for a short time to the Port Trustees in order to suit somebody's convenience, I think you would consider that very objectionable. In the same way if you agree to this application, we shall simply be having the Municipal Commissionership made a convenience of.

The Chairman said it was no uncommon thing for leave of absence to be granted to people and for them to employ it in following some other occupation for a time.

Mr. Maclean—In the same town?

The Chairman—Yes. I could mention one are two instances of this being done in Government service.

Mr. Maclean—Are we asked to give this leave without pay?

The Chairman—Yes. Government arrange as to the pay.

Mr. Maclean—And are we to be allowed to appoint whom we please?

The Chairman—No. Government can appoint any one they please to be Municipal Commissioner. I think we may reasonably grant this leave.

Mr. Maclean—It seems to me to be very objectionable to do anything that would make it appear that the appointment of Municipal Commissioner has fallen into the ordinary run of Civil Service appointments as already appears to be the case. It would seem as if it had been brought into existence simply to suit the convenience of Government Secretaries. I think this appointment should be quite distinct from the Civil Service department, and that it would be creating an objectionable principle to allow it to be used in the way that is now appointed. If we value Mr. Pedder's services so much, I think we ought to do all in our power to keep him instead of letting him go.

The Chairman—If you want the best men in the Civil Service to come here you must acquiesce in their occasionally being allowed to get this sort of leave. I do not think they would stop with us on any other terms.

Mr. Maclean—Then we might get somebody else.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen—I suppose that the refusal of the grant of leave would simply result in the resignation of the Municipal Commissioner?

The Chairman said he believed so.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen—Then I do not think we should stand in Mr. Pedder's way in this case.

The Chairman thought so also, and that the Town Council, while granting the leave should express their regret at losing Mr. Pedder's services. He thought that it would be very ungracious for the Town Council to stand in Mr. Pedder's way, and for his part his rule was that, however valuable a man's services might be to him he always endeavoured to help him if he could.

After some further conversation the Chairman proposed the following motion.—Resolved—that the Town Council while regretting the loss of Mr. Pedder's services from the Municipality, accede to his request for leave of absence.

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Maclean said that he would not propose an amendment, but at the same time as the principle involved in the Chairman's motion was a bad one, he would vote against it.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman—While upon this subject I may take the opportunity of stating that within a fortnight I shall have to send in my resignation as Chairman, as I am going home for six months by the first mail in May.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Chairman—The next business on the list is the consideration of the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the year 1874. Under section 33 of the Municipal Act the Town Council is directed to examine and review this report. Last year we scarcely deemed it incumbent upon us to enter upon a lengthened review of the annual report, and merely passed a short review of it, saying that a large number of the matters dealt with in it had already been discussed by the Town Council. This report goes over a very wide range of subjects, and it is a matter for the Council to consider whether they would be content to accept it as it is or notice the various subjects.

Mr. Pedder said he must apologise to the Council for his report being so late, but the fact was he had found it extremely difficult to get the report ready before the end of March in consequence of the quantity of statements that had to be prepared.

Dr. Blaney suggested that the annual report might be sent to the Finance Committee.

The Chairman said that that course would scarcely do as the Finance Committee had only to report upon finance questions.

Mr. Maclean said that a great part of the report related to local matters which had been already settled, but some fresh matter had been imported into the end of it which appeared to him to call for some remark. Mr. Pedder had explained in it his policy as Municipal Commissioner regarding the various proposals he had put forward, and he (Mr. Maclean) must say that he had read over that statement or explanation with considerable surprise. The Commissioner had made observations on the working of the Municipal system of administration which seemed hardly suitable for a place in an annual report of the proceedings of the Corporation, while the tone, if not arrogant, was at all events a tone that must grate very much upon the feelings of members of the Town Council. Again, a little further on in the Municipal Commissioner's explanation, and on the last page of his report, the Council would observe some remarks about the delay that had occurred in arriving at a decision on the water-supply project. Mr. Pedder says:—

"I much regret the delay that has occurred in arriving at a decision on the water-supply project, but I do not know that anyone can be blamed for it. It must be remembered that the Town Council is composed of business men, who can with difficulty find time to give a few hours a week to the consideration of Municipal affairs; that current business occupies a large portion of the time of the weekly meeting; that it is difficult to carry all the points of a discussion in the memory from week to week, or to resume it just where it was adjourned; that many members are not familiar with questions in a high degree professional and technical and yet feel it their duty to form an opinion upon them, while they are confused and embarrassed by advice thrust upon them from outside, no doubt with the best intentions, and with irresponsible criticism of the views of their professional admirers. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that there should be a difficulty in arriving at unanimity; one member perhaps is swayed by opinions elsewhere expressed; another is hampered by the demands of his constituents" I suppose that is meant to apply to me, or perhaps this is—"one who is nothing if not critical feels it his duty to pull to pieces every proposal without suggesting an alternative;" (Laughter); perhaps this is meant for Dr. Cooke, "another is only too fertile of resource, and has an alternative to every proposal." (Laughter). And I am inclined to think this remark must be meant for Dr. Blaney. "For my own part, I am aware that the advantages of popular government, especially when newly introduced, must be purchased at the cost of some delay" Now I think it is pretty plain from that paragraph that while the Municipal Commissioner begins by saying that nobody can be blamed for the delay that has occurred, he ends by pointing out that the delay is attributable to popular government, while at the same time he gives a very interesting picture of the composition of the Town Council. Now I take it that it is quite unwarrantable for the Municipal Commissioner to introduce in a formal report such as this ought to be any such description of the characteristics of the members of this Council. Even putting the best construction on the characters he has given us, I think the picture will have the effect of holding this Council up to future ridicule.

Mr. Pedder did not think so.

Mr. Maclean thought it would. Here was one man described as "nothing if not critical."

Mr. Pedder requested Mr. Maclean to continue reading, and said that no names were mentioned.

Mr. Maclean did so, continuing from "delay." "I can only thank the Town Council for the kind consideration which they have given to my suggestions, and congratulate myself that after two years' hard work, an important portion of my original scheme has been received with favour, and has some chance of being carried out." No doubt this sentence does come in as a sort of palliative, but still it does not destroy the effect of the previous picture, which must give such an impression of the character of this Town Council that everybody when reading it after this, will say, "Dear me, what an invaluable Municipal Commissioner! How he must have been embarrassed by an impracticable Town Council!" (Laughter) Mr. Pedder says no names are mentioned, but I find in the picture something about criticisms, and I feel that I have been criticising some of the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner lately, and the description comes home to me. But if it is said of me that "I am nothing if not critical," the remark is very inappropriate if not unjust, and I will show you this if you refer to what Mr. Pedder says at page 59 of his report where he speaks of the policy of the Municipal Commissioner regarding his own proposals, and seeks to justify the course he took. He says "And it seemed to me that three things were necessary to give this question a chance of settlement:—*First*, that the financial question should be gone into, the sum which the Municipality could afford to spend on improvements should be decided, and the mode of raising it settled; second, that the nature of the works to be undertaken up to the limit of cost so fixed should be determined; and third, that some person should take the initiative; should prepare a complete scheme and lay it before the public, so that it might either be accepted, with or without modification, by the Corporation and by Government, or it might at least serve as a basis of discussion, and to supply the materials from which a better scheme might be built up. The person to take this initiative was evidently the Municipal Commissioner." This is the first clear principle of policy laid down by the Municipal Commissioner, and he admits what I have always contended for—namely, that it is his duty as Municipal Commissioner to take the initiative in bringing forward such proposals. That principle is clear from the Municipal Act, especially with regard to water works, which it is his business to look after as well as to see that the Corporation provides the funds necessary to supply the town with water. Mr. Pedder brought forward these proposals first of all, and his object was to see what sum of money the Municipality could afford to spend on certain works. These proposals were hung up for certain reasons, and then he brought forward a plan for the Vehar water works, while no precise, clear, and intelligible plan had been decided upon by him for supplying the funds with which this scheme should be carried out. The Municipal Commissioner has, therefore, violated the first principle of his own policy, while the whole object of my criticisms here has been to see the principle carried out faithfully that if the Municipal Commissioner brings forward a scheme he must show this Town Council how it is to be carried out, and where the funds are to come from. So far from being "nothing if not critical," I distinctly brought forward the proposition that Bombay should pay additional taxation, if necessary, in order that the water works scheme should be carried out. But what is the result of the Municipal Commissioner's policy? That we have a water works scheme to go before the Corporation with for which we cannot say whether we can provide the money or not. This much I have said in justification of myself, feeling that in all probability I have been alluded to in this description of the characteristics of the members of the Town Council. Mr Pedder said no names were mentioned. Well, I won't mention names either, but I should like to give you a slight outline of a sketch that might be drawn of a Municipal Commissioner. Here is a gentleman appointed for three years to look after the executive work of this Municipality. He brings forward elaborate proposals which are discussed in the press to a certain extent, and I believe in the Town Council also, though in those days the Town Council held their meetings with closed doors and nobody knew what was done here. The proposals were gone into thoroughly by the Commissioner, and there was a good deal in them that was very reasonable; in fact, I believe this Municipal Commissioner had gone into the subject more thoroughly than any Commissioner had done before him, and if he had gone on with his proposals they might have been of great advantage to the town. But suddenly these proposals disappear. The reason of this is that the officer who has charge of the executive business of the Municipality, and who acknowledges himself that it is his business to introduce fresh projects and see where the funds for them were to come from, had gone home on six months' leave of absence. A gentleman was appointed to act for him, and I dare say you will remember that last year, when business of a certain nature was referred to, the gentleman who was acting would say, "Oh, you'd better wait till Mr. So-and-so comes out from home. He knows all about it." In time, this Municipal Commissioner comes out again and sets to work upon his schemes, among them the water-works scheme. So far as I see he has nothing to complain of as regards this water-works scheme. I do not think any improper objection has been taken to it. I see there is here a very touching allusion to the trials of Mr. Walton's nerve, brain, and temper. But I did not think that after fighting Mr. Crawford, the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Walton was at all likely to be annihilated by Mr. Johnson, who appears to be the only person who has brought forward an antagonistic water-supply scheme. The only thing which the Municipal Commissioner has not been able to dispose of is the financial consideration to which I have alluded to. Then (to come back to the picture of the Municipal Commissioner), this Commissioner, as I say, comes back and resumes his work among us. Eventually his scheme is passed. What follows upon that? The Municipal Commissioner again applies for more leave of absence, and the chances are that, with the question of finances still unsettled, we shall have more discussion than ever, and the water-works scheme will hang on our hands for another year or two. If you put the companion picture I have drawn alongside the picture which Mr. Pedder has drawn, I think you will see there is as much blame on the one side as on the other. For my own part, I think it would have been in better taste and more considerate towards the members of this Town Council if Mr. Pedder, holding a confidential position here, had not abused his trust by putting on record, for the contemplation of all time, such an unworthy picture as he has done of the conduct of this Town Council, which has behaved exceedingly well to him.

Mr. Pedder said that he had not disparaged the Town Council, and it seemed to him perfectly clear from the concluding part of his report that he had not done so. The picture he had drawn was not intended to apply to particular members of the Town Council, and although Mr. Maclean had put the cap on himself as far as practicable he himself had succeeded in showing that the picture was not applicable to him, all that he had said was that in a body like the Town Council there must be men of different opinions, and that in consultative bodies of this kind it could not be expected that a decision could be come to with the rapidity or promptitude that might ensue if it were left entirely to the Municipal Commissioner. As soon as he had taken charge of his office as Municipal Commissioner he brought forward a number of proposals, and in November 1873 he laid them before the Town Council, which had had them before it ever since. It seemed to him necessary to explain in his annual report why no decision had been arrived at, and he had endeavoured to do so, but in doing so, while showing that he himself could not be blamed, he had also take care to show that the Council could not be blamed either. If a matter like this were put into the hands of the Municipal Commissioner it could be disposed of at once, but when he had to filter his views through a number of individuals, and then expect them to adopt them, the matter became quite different. If he, a servant, might be allowed to say so, he thought the Town Council had done extremely well under the circumstances and he could not blame them if the scheme was not yet fully determined upon. At the same time he could not blame himself simply because in a consultative body like the Town Council there must be delay. He asked the Corporation to turn to the first paragraph of Chapter 11 of his report, which was as follows:—"As this is likely to be the last annual report which I shall write for the Bombay Municipality, and as the first Corporation chosen under the representative system introduced by the present Municipal Act will have ceased to exist before another report is published, it would seem fitting to conclude with a few general remarks, which may perhaps be taken as my apology for my administration. In these observations—as brief as I can make them—I will confine myself to two topics—an exposition of the financial position of the Municipality, and an explanation of my own policy, and of the existing situation as regards the improvements which—with no great success—I have advocated." He did not think anybody could object to what he had said regarding the financial position, because it appeared to him to show exactly how matters stood, and he thought, moreover, that he had a right to say so in his annual report. It seemed to him the more desirable that he should show in his report how matters stood because Mr. Maclean apparently imagined that he had never placed any proposals before the Town Council. He had laid his proposals formerly before the Town Council, and it was perfectly impossible for him to dictate to the Council what its policy should be, although he had tried to explain his proposals as thoroughly as he could. With regard to what Mr. Maclean has said about the financial position as regards the supply of funds for the water-works, it seemed to him that he had been unwarrantably blamed for the act, of the Town Council. In the Spring of last year his proposals were taken in hand, and the Town Council disapproved of them to a very considerable extent. Surely that matter lay with the Town Council. Then the Town Council considered he had made for the improvement of the water-supply, and the members had been good enough to approve generally of what Mr. Walton and he had suggested, although they had disapproved of his suggestions as to financial arrangements. It was not unreasonable, as the Town Council had done this, to suppose that it knew that the necessary funds would be forthcoming for the scheme it had agreed to; but it would be a ridiculous position for the Town Council as well as the Municipal Commissioner if the latter were compelled to take his scheme here and there, and have it cut up in this part and that part, and then, when it had been cut to pieces, go over it again and make up a new one to suit the whole of the Town Council. He respectfully submitted that no Commissioner could agree to do this although of course the Town Council had a perfect right to modify his schemes. However, he did not think that the Council need be afraid of being unable to procure three lakhs of rupees in three or four years. for the carrying out of schemes, as he had every confidence that that money would be easily obtained

The Chairman thought the financial position had already been laid before the Town Council with sufficient lucidity, as well as set forth in the resolution which had been drafted for the Corporation and which would be laid before the Council almost immediately. He did not think there was any difference of opinion upon this point that the Town Council must apply to the Government of India for a loan on the same terms as Calcutta had been granted a loan for her water-works.

Mr. Maclean asked Mr. Pedder if he had any objection to leave out the "picture" he had drawn of the Town Council.

Mr. Pedder said he could not do so, though he should be very sorry if any members applied his remarks to themselves.

Colonel Hancock entirely dissented from Mr. Maclean's view that the Municipal Commissioner should not criticise the constitution of the Municipality. He thought Mr. Pedder should be one of the best judges on such a subject, and that it was his duty to inform Government and the Corporation of his opinions on the subject.

Mr. Pedder said that as what he had written had been misunderstood he had no objection to leave out the paragraph in the report from "under such circumstances" down to "proposal." The rest of his report, however, he preferred to keep standing.

The Chairman said he felt no offence at what had been written.

Colonel Hancock thought it was a very good picture of the Town Council, but he had never thought of applying any particular description in it to himself.

Dr. Cooke said Mr. Maclean had fitted on him a cap to which he (the speaker) felt he had no claim, he thought all Mr. Pedder had said was very true.

Dr. Blaney personally had no objection to the picture even though it might border upon caricature. But what he thought was that the Commissioner should have applied his criticisms to the whole system of Municipal administration.

Mr. Maclean said what he objected to mainly was comments like these appearing in an annual report which would be a permanent record. He rather liked the writing, but he still thought the picture would have been more appropriate elsewhere. Having made his protest, it did not matter to him so much now if the picture were permitted to remain, though he might regret that the picture would probably be read afterwards as a record when the answer to it had disappeared.

It was then resolved that the thanks of the Town Council to the Municipal Commissioner for his interesting and valuable report be recorded; and that the report be circulated to the members of the Town Council and the public for general information as provided in clause 33 of the Municipal Act.

It was understood that the clause in the Commissioner's report which had been objected to would be expunged by Mr. Pedder.

(*To be continued.*)

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE STEAMER GOTHENBURG.

THE following is the account of the disaster by one of the passengers:—The steamship Gothenburg left Port Darwin on Feb. 16, bound for Melbourne via Newcastle, with a crew of 37 and 88 passengers, and arrived at Somerset on the 19th, after a fair weather passage Stayed on Saturday to take in ballast, intending to start on Sunday. Most of the passengers went on shore, buying shells of the pearlers. About 2 o'clock it came on to blow, and we lost both anchors. Fortunately they kept-up steam, or we should have run ashore. There were two of the passengers—The Hon. J. Reynolds and Mr. Shoebridge—on shore at the time, who were near being left behind. It would have been a mercy if they had been. We sailed about 7 miles and anchored for the night. Next day we had a fair wind, making over 11 miles an hour. We had fair winds from leaving Somerset. Passed Cookstown about 2 o'clock on Tuesday. On Wednesday the wind increased after passing Cape Cleveland, with misty showers. We were expecting to be in Newcastle on Sunday evening. We had been running with jib, foresail, top gallant sail, foretry sail, maintry sail and miz n until about six o'clock, when the topgallant sail was taken in. Between six and seven it was blowing hard and the vessel rolling a great deal, when it got steady all at once and she left off rolling. It was remarked by some how smooth it was getting. In less than ten minutes after getting in smooth water she ran on to a reef, the course she was steering at the time being E. by S. ¾ S. The sails were at once taken in and the passengers all ordered aft, the engines working astern, but could not move her. Captain Pearce told me she would come off all right at 11 o'clock (high water): it was low water when she struck. A lot of casks were taken out of the fore hatch and brought on the quarter deck to lighten her forward. About 3 on Thursday morning the captain ordered the two port boats to be lowered and taken to the starboard side into smooth water. Four of the crew got into each of the boats. At this time it was blowing a gale, and the boats were near being stove in. One of the boats broke the painter and was carried away, the other was let go, and neither reached the ship. In the meantime the vessel had swung round and got broadside on the reef, bumping heavily, with a strong list to windward, the sea breaking over her side, washing off sheep, dogs and everything not fast on deck. The starboard boats were swinging in the davits, containing food and water, to receive the women and children; but the ship heeled over so much that they could not lower them. Shortly after daylight she went over some more, and the sea washed right over her, clearing all passengers off her. Mr. Justice Wearing was the first who was washed over. Mr. Durand, French consul and agent for the boat, had got his money under his arm. He said he would go on the mainmast, but as he got in the rigging the sea carried him over with the others. At the time the sea came there were about fifty people in the boats. The boats were washed into the water amongst the men. Both boats were turned over at once. Five men and a woman got on her keel but the woman was taken off and drowned. The other man succeeded in turning up the boat again but having no oars they drifted away. In the meantime fourteen of us succeeded in reaching the masts. One of the boats that capsized was fast by the painter to the davits. And here I must not pass without speaking of the gallant men, namely J. Cleland and J. Fitzgerald, passengers, and R. Brazel, fireman, in the way they risked their lives to secure the boat, when Fitzgerald, got his leg very badly cut. We lashed ourselves to the masts, and remained there during that day and night, the rain pouring and blowing a gale, until Sunday morning, when we bailed out the boat and started for the mainland; but finding that we could not make it we made for an island we saw to the leeward. When we got there we found four of the seamen that left the ship the night she struck. The boat they were in went to pieces, and they were making a raft with two spars they found on the beach. The place abounded with fish, birds and eggs. We stopped there for one day to repair boat, and started to make another island further south, when we fell in with one of the Port Denison boats looking for us. We arrived at Bowen the same evening. We had left the wreck the same morning that the *Leichhardt* picked up the first boat. The Bowen people sent out three boats to look for us, and Townsville the steamer Bunyip. We were treated very kindly by the resident, who made us as comfortable as we could wish There were only twelve of the crew and ten of the passengers saved, all the officers and stewards being drowned. It was something frightful to see men, women, and children drowning close to you, and to be powerless to help them. The men and women met death fearlessly—there was not a murmur from any person aboard. When they were struggling in the water they were wishing each other good-bye, as if they were leaving for a short time.

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1874.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Exports to principal foreign countries.

11. The following table exhibits the value of the merchandise and treasure exported to each principal foreign country during the year as compared with 1872-73:—

Countries.	1872-73.	1873-74	Increase in 1873 74.	Decrease in 1873-74.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez ...	28,666,818	28,885,756	218,938	
France ..	2,673,000	3,134 078	461,078	
Germany ..	196,453	60,145	...	136,308
Mediterranean Ports	2,153,122	2,232,291	79,169	
Other Countries in Europe ...	393,658	510,104	116,446	
America ...	2,045,928	1,825,222	...	220,706
West Indies ...	198,585	299,934	101,349	
Africa and adjacent Coasts ...	329,911	295,784	...	34,147
Mauritius ...	942,063	948 731	6,668	
Reunion ...	63,594	50,113	...	13,481
Red Sea ..	253,911	265,056	11,145	
Aden ...	345,805	381,406	35,601	
Persian Gulf ...	1,326,741	1,244,517	...	82,224
Sonmeanee and Mekran ..	36,470	28,314	...	8,156
Laccadives and Maldives ...	31,567	27,487	...	4,080
Ceylon ...	2,313,906	2,822,794	503,888	
Straits Settlements.	2,639,270	2,003,706	...	[illegible]
China ..	12,259,135	11,506,632	...	752,503
Other countries in Asia ..	124,764	102,283	...	22,481
Australia ...	106 728	215,499	108,771	
Total ...	56,501,449	56,839,849	1,648,053	1,309,653

Showing a nett increase of £338,400.

12. The general increase in the value of the export trade is due entirely to treasure, of which more to the value of £605,117 was exported in 1873 74 than in the previous year, a considerable portion of the increase (£526,177) having fallen to the United Kingdom.

13. In merchandise generally there was a considerable falling off. The countries with which an increase is shown are the United Kingdom (including the trade via Suez), France, the Mediterranean Ports, and "other countries in Europe," the West Indies, Mauritius, the Red Sea, Aden, Ceylon and Australia.

14. The subjoined table shows the articles in which occurred the main fluctuations of trade with the United Kingdom (including the transit trade via Suez.)

Nature of goods.	Total value in 1872-73	Total value in 1873-74.	Increase in 1873-74.
	£	£	£
INCREASES.			
Coffee ...	740,581	806,532	65,951
Indigo ..	2,235,827	2,523,511	287,684
Rice ...	2,599 595	2,785,525	185,930
Wheat ...	88,861	643 315	554,454
Hides and skins ...	1,910,225	1,952,231	42,006
Lac: shell, stick and other kinds, not including lac-dye ...	96 191	153,843	59 843
Seeds ...	608,628	985,475	376,845
Silk, of manufactures ..	125,413	136,069	10,656
Tea ..	1,560,564	1,734,509	173,945
Teak timber ...	322,452	345,875	23,373
Wool, raw ...	855,638	963,282	107,644
Treasure ...	1,900	528,077	526,177
			Decrease in 1873-74.
DECREASES.			
Cotton, raw ...	10,570 950	9,629,507	941,443
Cutch and gambier ...	142,149	58,400	83,689
Dyeing and colouring materials (not including indigo and lac-dye) ...	244,949	156,956	87,993
India rubber ...	119,458	80,921	38,537
Jute, raw ..	3,492,482	3,149,024	343,458
Oils ...	218,150	143,368	74,8[illegible]2
Saltpetre ...	301,520	259,873	41,347
Silk raw ...	829,56[illegible]	6[illegible]0,2[illegible]9	229,358
Sugar ...	426,998	167,692	259,306
Shawls ...	90,861	68,317	22,549

United Kingdom.—The chief increases occurred in treasure, as said above, in coffee £65 951, indigo £287,684, rice £185,930, wheat £554,454, or nearly 624 per cent.; hides and skins £12,006, seeds £376,845, silk manufactures £10,656, tea £173,945, teak timber £23,373, wool (raw) £107,644. There were decreases in cotton (raw) £941,443, jute (raw) £343,458, oils £74,882, saltpetre £41,347, silk (raw) £229,358, sugar £259,306, and smaller decreases in some other articles.

France.—Coffee increased by £215,053, cotton wool by £173 411, rice by £12,780, and wheat by £12,618. The increase in seeds was very material, amounting to £275,677, raw silk also shows an increase of £95,897, and spices of £59,541. The chief decreases were in indigo £206,321, hides and skins £41,620, jute (raw) £44,147, and shawls £79,000.

The Mediterranean Ports.—The following articles show increases to the amounts noted: coffee £47,600, cotton £155,763, seeds £41,953, silk £53,353, tobacco £17,934. There were decreases in rice £26,309, hides and skins £175,490, and teak, of which none was exported against £7,451 last year.

Other countries in Europe—Shew a remarkable increase in coffee (£100,145), cotton (raw) £143,875 tobacco £14,535. On the other hand, dyeing and colouring materials, rices and hides show a considerable decrease. The increases and decreases are thus apportioned: The export of cotton to Russia declined from £143,854 to £56,559; indigo on the other hand increased from £8,582 to £35,409 The total nett decrease was £67,124. The trade with Austria (exclusive of the trade to Trieste, which is classed in the present returns under Mediterranean Ports) increased by £89,094, nearly the whole of which was in coffee. The exports to Holland increased from £141,935 to £238,490. Cotton (raw) increased by £208,834 and teak by £6,111. Rice decreased by £28,755, and of indigo none was exported against £88,142 last year. The exports to Spain increased by £13,882, the increase being due to the exports of cotton (raw) and of tobacco to G[illegible]. The value of this article was £14,687 against £[illegible] the previous year. Cotton increased from £[illegible] to £30,336. Rice and seeds fell off materially.

West Indies.—The increase is due to rice, the value of which was £281,652 against £181,488 in 1872-73.

Mauritius.—The increase is in treasure. Merchandise shows a large decrease generally, the most important fluctuations being in rice and provisions and oilman's stores. Other food grains, oil, and tobacco increased.

Red Sea.—A large increase in the export of wheat is shown against a great decrease in the export of rice. Cotton piece-goods also increased.

Aden.—Cotton piece-goods and twist increased, and there were small increases in other articles. Rice and hides fell considerably.

Ceylon.—Cotton piece-goods show an increase of £21,971, cotton (raw) of £14,111, paddy and rice £323,790. The remainder of the increases are distributed through a number of articles, and are not individually material. Both the increases and decreases indicate ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Australia.—The increase was in merchandise and occurred mainly in rice (£34,206), gunny bags £45,557, and vegetable oil £26,945.

15. Trade decreased with Germany, America, Africa, Réunion, the Persian Gulf, Sonmeeanee and Mekran, Laccadives and Maldives, the Straits Settlements, and China.

Germany.—There was a general and considerable decrease in all enumerated articles of merchandise except teak. No coffee was exported during the year against £57,224 last year. Raw cotton and oils also fell off very much, the former by £56,805, the latter by £18,387.

America.—Seeds improved by £172,173 and indigo by £87,33 , raw jute, spices, saltpetre, gunny bags and cloths, and tea fell off.

Reunion—Shows a large decrease (£23,688) in rice, with a set off of £17,200 in wheat.

The *Straits Settlements* also show a decrease amounting to £127,710 in rice; jade stone fell off to nothing against £15,020, the value of the exports of the previous year. There were also decreases in sundry other articles. The chief increases were in opium (£168,617) and precious stones and pearls (£37,170.)

China—Decreases are exhibited in cotton (raw) £288,573, rice £111,262 or 99 per cent., opium £256,252. Increases occurred chiefly in cotton twist (£13,545) and spices (£21,182).

The fluctuations with the other countries named above are not material, and need not be recapitulated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

16. In the following table are shown the quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise imported, excluding treasure and Government stores:—

ARTICLES.		QUANTITIES. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase or decrease in 1873-74.
Apparel ...		..	..	..
Books and paper ...		...	...	...
Coal ...	Tons	310,260	354,230	43 970
Cotton piece goods	Yds	92,0[illegible]4,476	94,611,6[illegible]0	16,547,154
" " ..	Pairs	14,593,739	16,575,226	1,981,487
" " ..	Dozens	815,20[illegible]	546,0[illegible]1	— 269,169
" " ..	Pieces	25,673	9,166	— 15,807
Cotton, twist and yarn ...	Gross Reels	89,657	88,844	— 813
" "	lbs	32,192,843	30,947,634	— 1245,209
Drugs and medicines ...		...	...	---
Dyeing and colouring materials		...	..	..
Fruits and vegetables ..		...	..	..
Liquors, malt ..	Gals	1,536,496	1,435,345	— 101,151
Wines, &c. ...	"	592,83[illegible]	545,[illegible]43	— 47,798
Spirit ...	"	723,609	608,834	— 114,775
Machinery ...		..	...	
Metals, iron, cast ...	cwts	9,749	27,023	17,274
" wrought ..	"	682,487	775,667	94,180
" other sorts ..	"	..	..	
" Copper, cast ...	"	32,39[illegible]	24,056	— 8,3[illegible]5
" wrought ..	"	39,962	36,[illegible]81	— 3,081
" other sorts	"	..	..	..
Tin cast ..	"	16,24[illegible]	30,328	14,082
" wrought ..	"	3,498	7,603	4 105
" "	Boxes	4,292	13,741	9,449
" other sorts ..		..	..	
" all other sorts		..	..	
Provisions and oilman's stores ..		...	..	..
Railway materials ..		...	..	..
Salt ..	tons	276,747	279,245	2,498
Silk, raw ..	lbs	1,930,91[illegible]	2,282,758	351,848
" Manufactures of—	Yards	4,965,615	5,419,646	454,031
" " ..	Dozens	4,790	9,217	4,427
" " ..	No.	2,055	452	— 1,603
" " ..	lbs.	2,655	2,078	— 577
Spices ..	cwts.	274,020	233,474	— 40 546
Sugar &c. ..	"	342,450	435,570	93,120
Tea ..	lbs.	2,465,761	1,828,571	— 637,190
Woollen Manufactures— Woollen piece-goods..	Yards	6,872,570	6,068,538	— 804,032
" "	Pairs	29,190	37,777	8,587
" "	No	599	1,594	995
" "	Pieces	206	2,161	1,955
" other sorts ...		...	...	..
All other articles ...		...	...	...
TOTAL ...		...	...	..

ARTICLES.		VALUE. 1872-73.	1873-74	Increase or decrease in 1873 74.
		£	£	£
Apparel ..		601,25[illegible]	578,220 —	23,035
Books and paper ..		370,840	416,540	45,700
Coal ...	Tons	476,202	722,166	245,964
Cotton piece goods ..	Yds Pairs Dozens Pieces	14,545,772	14,101,897	559,125
Cotton twist and yarn ...	Gross Reels	2,688,476	2,679,728 —	8,748
" "	lbs	315,254	271,885 —	43,369
Drugs and medicines ..		187,419	140,838 —	46,581
Dyeing and colouring materials ..		283,152	316,110	32,958
Fruits and vegetables ...		363,496	337,915 —	25,581
Liquors, malt ...	Gals.	511,884	476,196 —	45,688
Wines, &c...	"	558,814	493,597 —	65,217
Spirits ...	"	517,316	1,002,347	485,031
Machinery...		2,430	5,664	3,234
Metals, iron, cast ...	cwts.	462,329	416,192	53,868
" wrought ...	"	382,388	356,026 —	26,363
" other sorts ...	"	132,107	98,444 —	33,659
Copper, cast ...	"	171,127	156,120 —	15,007
" wrought...	"	275,559	258,459 —	17,100
" other sorts.	"	73,172	136,414	63,242
Tin, cast ...	"			
" wrought ...	"	9,952	27,383	17,458
" "	Boxes			
" other sorts ...	"	2,400	1,601 —	799
" all other sorts ...		391,192	282,204 —	108,988
Provisions and oilman's stores.		328,867	332,102	3,235
Railway materials ...		327,466	438,847	111,381
Salt ...	tons	828,703	835,354	6,651
Silk, raw ..	lbs.	659,480	786,914	127,434
" Manufactures of—	Yards Dozens No. lbs.	560,646	608,374	47,728
Spices ...	cwts.	216,381	150,562 —	65819
Sugar, &c...	"	440,146	558,478	118332
Tea ...	lbs.	246,576	182858 —	63718
Woollen Manufactures— Woollen piece-goods ..	Yards Pairs No. Pieces	654,357	582614 —	71743
" other sorts ...		6[illegible]73	86297	21124
All other articles ..		2,927,720	2,807,851 --	119869
Total ..		30,473,069	31,644,697	1171628 (Net)

17. The table shows a recovery from the depression of the previous year, the increased value of the imports amounting to £1,171,628, or 3·84 per cent. more than in 1872-73, and £833,922, or 2·70 per cent. more than in 1871-72. The articles in which the largest increases occurred were cotton piece-goods, machinery, coal, silk (raw), sugar, railway materials, tin (cast) and iron (wrought). The articles which show much decrease are liquors, metals (of sorts, unemnumerated in the returns), spices, tea, and woollen piece-goods.

18. The increase in the value of *cotton goods, viz.*, £550,377, after deducting the small decrease of £8,748 in twist and yarn, is very satisfactory. The value of the imports in this year was in fact the highest on record of any year except 1868-69, when the tariff values were higher than at present by about 15 per cent., and 1870-71, which was a year of excessive importations; and the figures for the first eight months of the current year (1874-75) indicate a probable further increase over the value of last year's imports. There is therefore no indication at present of the realization of the apprehensions expressed by merchants of the effect of the rise of mills in India on this trade. The increase was shared between Madras and Bombay, the largest proportion of the increase falling to Bombay, where the imports exceeded by 19 per cent. those of the previous year. In the other provinces the imports decreased; in Bengal their value was less [illegible] 4·60 per cent. than in 1871-72. The cause assigned for this result by the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay in the introduction to the annual volume of the trade and navigation of that Presidency for the year 1873-74, *viz.*, that the lower prices which were the result of the scarcity in Bengal caused the transfer of orders to Bombay, is probably correct.

19. *Coal* shows a considerable increase in both quantity and value, the largest portion being for the account of the Bombay Presidency. *Machinery* also largely increased, the value of the imports being more than 84 per cent. in excess of the average of the five previous years. These figures are satisfactory; they seem to show that India is beginning to emerge from the state of a country of production only, and is taking its stand among manufacturing nations. The number of cotton, jute and other mills which are springing up in the great centres of production furnish *primâ facie* evidence of the capacity of the country for competing not unsuccessfully with others in the field of manufacturing industry, the comparative want of capital being compensated by the abundant and cheap supply of labour.

20. The *metal trade* generally continued depressed during the year. Iron and tin increased in value by £30,139 and £79,901 respectively, but copper again fell off very considerably, showing a decrease of £65,766 on the importations of the previous year when they were much below the average value of previous importations. All other kinds of metals also decreased in value by the sum of £108,988. In copper the chief decline occurred again in the imports from the United Kingdom. As observed in the Resolution recorded on the returns for 1872-73, the metal trade has for some time past been declining year by year, and the high prices ruling in England have had much to do with the decline of the trade. To this cause was added in 1873-74 the scarcity in Bengal. In years of plenty in India the people invest freely in utensils of metal, and especially of copper, but in years of distress earthenware vessels must serve their purpose.

21. *Salt* increased in quantity by 2,498 tons, and in value by £6 651 over last year, the imports being materially in excess of the annual average of the past six years.

22. *Silk (raw)* shows the large increase of £127,434. Of the total quantity imported (2,282,758 lbs. valued at £786,914), the great bulk came from China and the Straits Settlements, the former country sending 1,899,637lbs., valued at £631,433, and the Straits 320,834lbs. valued at £126,791. Most of the imports were directed to Bombay (£697,856) and Burmah (£80,319)

23. *Sugar* has improved. It is still below the import of 1871-72, but as observed in the Resolution on the returns of 1872 73, the importation in that year from Mauritius was uncommonly large.

24. *Tea* shows a diminution in quantity and value, doubtless the result of the increasing competition of Indian-grown teas with foreign imports.

25. The imports of *woollen goods* are rather less than they were in 1872-73, but in that year they had exceeded by 40 per cent. the importations of 1871-72 The value of the trade (£668 911) was still well above the average (£635,389) of the five previous years. The decrease was important in Bengal; Bombay shows a greatly augmenting trade in these goods.

(*To be continued.*)

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The following dispatch has been received from the Admiralty for publication :—

"Her Majesty's ship Volage, Kerguelen Island, Jan. 11, 1875.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Simon's Bay in her Majesty's ship under my command on the evening of the 18th of September, and overtook her Majesty's ship Supply the following day, she having left the above-mentioned anchorage eight hours before us. On the passage to Kerguelen Island we experienced a heavy swell from the west-south-west, even when the wind was from the northward. This I attribute to the prevailing winds of the southern latitudes. Towing the Supply in such a heavy swell would have been attended with some risk, and as she sailed well I did not attempt it. For a week after leaving the Cape we had nothing but light winds. Fearing we might make a long passage, and as the astronomers were most anxious to get to Kerguelen Island, I thought it better to leave the Supply to make the best of her way, hoping, by pushing on in the Volage, to have time to explore and select sites for the observatories before she arrived, and thus gain some days. On the 25th of September we lost sight of the Supply astern. On the 27th of September, in lat. 43.34 S, we got the westerly winds, which, varying in direction from NNW to SW, carried us to Kerguelen Island. We steered to sight the Crozet Islands; but at sunset on the 2d of October, when by our reckoning we were 20 miles from the nearest, the weather was hazy, and the land not being in sight we shaped a course so as to pass ten miles to the southward of Penguin Island, which is the southernmost island of the group. After passing the Crozets we had strong winds from the west and north-west with a heavy following sea; ship rolling from 15 to upwards of 30 degrees. On the 6th of October it was blowing a gale on the starboard quarter, and as the ship rolled to leeward the nettings from the gangway to the poop were constantly under water; the port cutter, though secured by additional grips and lashings, was torn from the davits by the might of the water. The thermometer had now fallen to 33 deg.; hail and snow storms were frequent. On the morning of the 6th of October the gale had very much increased, which as we got on the bank seemed more heavy than before. (Cook also experienced this, and described it as a prodigious sea.) It being impossible to see beyond a few hundred yards, we shaped a course to pass to the northward of the island, and on finding the sea more moderate, and believing that this was owing to the outlaying islands breaking the force of the sea, I laid her to, with her head to the north, under close-reefed fore and main topsails and easy steam. All day we experienced very fierce squalls, accompanied with snow. On the evening of the 7th of October the gale moderated, and on the forenoon of the 8th we sighted Cape Digby, and in the afternoon anchored in Island Harbour, Royal Sound. Here we found two American whaling schooners. At the Cape we had taken on board four bullocks and 100 sheep. Owing to the immense quantities of water shipped over the lee nettings on the 5th and 6th three bullocks and 30 sheep were drowned or died from the cold and injuries received; all the poop cabins were deeply flooded, and on several occasions the depth of water on the lee side of the quarter deck was such as to cover the guns, and two men were carried off their legs, washed over the guns, and nearly over the netting. The freeing ports under the gun ports relieved the ship very soon of the water; without them such an immense weight of water accumulating each roll, and rushing from side to side, would have been most serious, as neither I nor any officer in this ship had seen a vessel ship water in this way, perhaps you may think fit to draw their lordships' attention to it. As soon as the weather moderated I, accompanied by the Rev. S. J. Perry, visited several parts of the Sound, and decided on a site at the head of Royal Sound for the chief station. On the 11th Her Majesty's ship Supply arrived, and reported having had a succession of very heavy gales; Staff Commander Inglis described it as the heaviest weather he had ever experienced. On the 12th October I examined in the steam pinnace the south side of Royal Sound, opposite Prince of Wales's Foreland, but could not find a suitable site for the second station combining a safe anchorage and a convenient landing-place. On the 13th of October moved the ships up to a snug bay at the head of Royal Sound, and moored within one-third of a mile of the site selected for the first station. We immediately commenced building a pier, erecting shears, cutting deep drains, and landing materials for the station. The thermometer was constantly down to freezing; snow or rain fell nearly every day; but, notwithstanding this, the men worked well and cheerfully, and in a fortnight the astronomers were able to take observations. I may here remark that the gratuitous clothing issued by order of their lordships was most acceptable, nor do I know what the men would have done without it, exposed as they were so constantly to the cold and wet. On the 27th of October 1, accompanied by the Rev. S. J. Perry, went in the Supply to Swains' Haulover, in the south-west part of Royal Sound, where we found a suitable place for the second station."

"The American expedition had established themselves on the north side of Royal Sound, inside Molloy Point. The United States corvette Swatara only remained five days off the station, finding the anchorage unsafe; after landing the stores and partially erecting the dwellinghouse, they left the astronomers to complete the work. The Rev. S. J. Perry having informed me that he did not wish the second station occupied till three weeks before the transit, it was not until the 4th of November that I sent the Supply, with a cutter, eleven men, and six carpenters from this ship to assist the crew of that ship in erecting the observatory and dwelling huts. In a week, Lieutenant Corbet and his assistants being comfortably established, the Supply rejoined the ship in Observatory Bay. On the return of the Supply we transferred 50 out of the 75 tons of coal that had been placed at the bottom of her hold to this ship, the remainder I ordered to be placed in her bunkers. As soon as the hold was clean, and when the weather would admit of it, our boats were employed ballasting the Supply with stones. On the 22d of November the German frigate Gazelle called here to determine the difference in longitude between our station and theirs at Betsy Cove, also to give us a mail she had brought from the Cape. She left the following morning for Betsy Cove. At the request of the Rev. S. J. Perry, on the 7th of December, I sent the Supply with an astronomer to the foot of Thumb Peak, in Royal Sound. It had been noticed that that part of the Sound was often favoured with sunshine, and it was thought the phenomenon might possibly be seen there, though not at the first station.

On the 9th of December, the day of the transit, the Volage, was at anchor off the first station. The officers who were to assist the astronomers landed at an early hour; they had been previously trained to the duties that would be required of them on this day. The sky was cloudy and there was little wind. Venus was seen to break in the sun's disc, but before the internal contact a cloud had obscured the sun. Several observations and photographs of the sun were taken during the forenoon, and the internal and external contacts at egress were observed. At the other English and at the American stations the contact at ingress, but not at egress, was obtained. The Germans got both contacts at ingress and egress. The astronomers are pleased with their success. The United States corvette Monongahela arrived on the 9th of December from the Cape, and returns there with the American expedition. She is to leave Kerguelen about the 10th inst., and will take this letter. Though the weather during the lunation in November was fine for Kerguelen, only two transits of the moon could be observed, and only two have been obtained since. The Astronomer Royal thought 30 might be obtained in three months. A great many observations for longitude have been taken with altizmuth, and the chief astronomer tells me that these observations, though not so valuable as the transits of the moon, will admit of his dispensing with some of the latter, and he has informed me that he will not ask me to remain after the 2nd of March. Under these circumstances I have not thought it necessary to send the Supply to the Cape for provisions, as the consumption has not been so large as was anticipated, and, by leaving on that day, I consider we have sufficient to last us till we get to Galle. I was also unwilling to expose the Supply to the heavy gales which are so frequent in these latitudes. Since the 9th of December, whenever the weather has been favourable, we have been running meridian distances to the different stations in the Sound and to the German station at Betsy Cove. We returned from the latter place on the 31st of December. The German frigate Gazelle had been on shore, but got off without sustaining much damage. The Kerguelen cabbage, which grows in great abundance close to the sea, is issued to the men several times a week; they also vary their diet with mussels, penguins, and other sea birds. Ducks are not so plentiful as reports led us to expect. During our stay here seldom a week has passed without one or more gales, but as they generally came from the quarter (N.N.W. to N.W.) where 60 miles of land and mountains intervene between us and the open sea, we never feel their full force. The wind for 50 out of 70 days has been from NNW to NW. I think this is deflected by the mountains, and is more to the westward outside. The barometer cannot be relied on here; gales blow when it is very high, and the finest week we have had was when the barometer was unusually low—viz., from 29in. to 28.64. The thermometer has ranged during our stay from 27 to 58 deg. I expect to arrive at Galle about the middle of April, and the Supply may be looked for at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, about the same time:—I have, &c.

"H. FAIRFAX, Captain."

GOVINDA SAMANTA.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

We understand, though it is not so stated in the preface, that this work is the result of an offer of 50l. made by a spirited Hindu gentleman for a popular work on the condition of the Bengal peasant. If so, we can only say that a greater success has been attained than was the case when Mr. B. Webster, some thirty years ago, offered the sum, not of 50l., but of 500l., for a first-rate English comedy. The work before us is not only excellently conceived and well written, but it deals with topics which, if familiar to Indian administrators are to the English reader as novel as the incidents in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. But, before analysing the tale, it is as well to give a few facts regarding its parentage. The author, the Rev. Lal Behari Day, is, from intelligent conviction, a convert of the mission of the Free Kirk of Scotland at Calcutta. His surname, however English it may appear, denotes that he once belonged to the Kayastha or writer caste of Bengal, which has sent hundreds, and we might say thousands, to fill posts in banks and counting-houses and in the judicial and executive departments of the State. This useful caste or gens has three great subdivisions. The first includes three houses; the second eight; and the third seventy-two. The author belongs to the houses of "De" or Day in the second division; and we may mention that the well known reformer and lecturer, Kissub Chandra Sen, represents another subdivision of similar rank. Some time ago the Rev. James Long, who is well known for his active sympathies in behalf of the Bengal ryots, and for the ample stores of information which he has accumulated regarding their household and social life, suggested that a popular tale might draw attention to a large and important class of British subjects. A prize was offered, candidates sent in their papers, and a Committee of English and native gentlemen have given the prize to the work now before us. Though good poems and readable novels can no more be generated by private munificence than they can by Act of Parliament, we are bound to say that this form of competitive examination has achieved a decided success. The descriptions are full of life and vigour. The diction is entirely free from the turgidity peculiar to "Young Bengal." The writer has the command of a clear, unaffected English style, in place of the hybrid language extracted partly from the *Rambler* and partly from the *Daily Telegraph*, which characterizes the pamphlets and essays of his contemporaries. His quotations show a considerable knowledge of standard English authors; and, as might be expected, in dealing with intricate observances, recondite customs, and rustic illustrations, he is rarely, if ever, at fault. Though we are properly warned against expecting anything marvellous or sensational, and though the principal figures in the story are simple tenant-proprietors, there is really no lack of painful and diversified occurrences. But we can conscientiously affirm that, while every character is what the natives term a "sun picture," every incident might be capped or verified by the practical experiences of any candid Englishman, be he civilian, planter, or missionary, who had resided in the interior of a Bengal district at any time during the last thirty years.

The scene is laid about seventy miles from Calcutta, in the district of Burdwan, alluvial, but sandy and dry, and, until within the last few years, more salubrious than the central or eastern districts of the Lower Gangetic Delta. In the village of Khanchanpur, or the "Golden City," reside three brothers, Badan, Kalamanik, and Gayaram. They present us with a capital type of the joint and undivided Hindu household. Badan, the eldest, has a wife Sundari, and there is an old mother Alanga, to whose suggestions the family pay implicit obedience. Gayaram is married to Aduri. Kalamanik is a bachelor. The family circle is completed by Malati, the daughter of Badan and Sundari. Even in the copartnership of a Hindu family, there must be one member who rules; and Badan, by seniority as well as by intelligence, was designed for the post of *Karta*, or manager (lit. doer), on behalf of his brothers. The story commences with the birth to Gayaram of a son, who is named Govinda, round whose fortunes the interest of the story revolves. All the common incidents of a ryot's biography, which is that of thousands, are successively depicted. Malati, the daughter of the house, marries Madhab, the son of Kesava Chandra, of the village of Durganagar, about twenty miles off. The bite of a poisonous snake carries off Gayaram in a few hours. Govinda, his son, goes to school, picks up just the small amount of learning which may be as dangerous in Bengal as elsewhere, forms close intimacies with three or four other lads, grows up, marries, quarrels with his Zemindar, runs into debt with the village banker, and finally ends his life, very dismally, as a hired labourer, after being almost ruined in a litigation where the equity was on his side and the strength of the law on that of his antagonist. Not very dissimilar are the fortunes of the remaining members of the family. One great event in the life of an orthodox Hindoo woman is a pilgrimage either to Gaya, Benares, or Jagannath. Alanga selects the last-mentioned place, known all over the country as Sri Kettra, or the Holy Field, journeys in company with thousands of other victims from all parts of India, and dies of cholera on the return from Poori. A fever carries off Badan. Aduri, who is described as rather peevish, and cross-grained, becomes a Vairagi, or one of a sect instituted by a certain Chaitanya, who flourished as a social and religious reformer in Lower Bengal some three hundred years ago. In this guise she wanders about the country and disappears from the story. Madhab, the son-in-law who had married Malati, incurs the displeasure of a certain indigo-planter, is wounded by this person's adherents in an affray, and is carried away and kept out of sight, first at one factory and then at another, in order to mystify the police and prevent the course of justice. Death, too, releases him; and the strong-limbed Kalamanik, the remaining one of the three brothers, is treacherously slain in a fight with the club-men of the Zemindar. In short, the whole family become victims to superstition, to the incidents of climate, to the malice of their enemies, to the action of oppressive laws either outraged defiantly by unscrupulous opponents or so cleverly worked as to give the peasant no chance.

It must not, however, be imagined that these two volumes are entirely made up of harrowing descriptions and dismal events. The village dominie, the Ghatak or practised matchmaker who brings together the bridegroom and the bride, the astrologer, the midwife, the Darogah or police officer, and the myrmidons of the planter and of the Zemindar, are all sketched with a lively and accurate pen; nor are touches of humour wanting. The conversations are thoroughly genuine. Peasants discuss their grievances and speculate on the chances of resistance to oppression in characteristic and appropriate terms, and the words put into the mouths of the female members of the story are, as far as we can conjecture, exactly what Soudamini, or Durgamayi, or Rasmoni, would employ. Then a flood of light is shed on agricultural topics, and on those religious customs which are so interwoven with the social order and daily lives of Hindus that the most upright and impartial of law-makers can never tell where legislative action may not be open to some plausible charge of violating religious neutrality. The Bengali village with its deep reservoirs, fine old trees, and luxuriance of underwood and orchard; the huts, scrupulously clean, with their modest furniture; the food of the ordinary meal or of the festive occasion when custom warrants a little extravagance; the belief in ghosts, witches, and evil influences; the harvests of the staple commodity of the plains, and the manufacture of molasses from the sugar-cane, or, the author might have added, from the juice of the date-palm; the immoralities of the grog shops, and the hardships entailed by pilgrimages—all these topics the author treats with the fulness of knowledge which might be looked for in a Hindu, and with, on the whole, an amount of charity and forbearance which missionaries and churchmen do not invariably exhibit. A candidate for the Civil Service, appointed to the Bengal Provinces, will scarcely find a better introduction to the life of the native community; nor need a retired official desire a more excellent summary of the economy of those innumerable villages where his tents used to be pitched while he adjusted, for the third or fourth time, some tiresome squabble about a boundary, or turned away a good-for-nothing Hindu policeman, to be succeeded by a Mohammedan very little better.

A ryot's life, however, can hardly be described without touching on topics of an inflammatory and explosive nature. Foremost in this catalogue is the cultivation of indigo; and a certain Mr. Murray is introduced as a specimen of some of the planter class, who maintains a band of club-men, forces unwilling peasants to contract for the cultivation of a plant where all the risk is on the side of the agriculturist and all the gain on that of the factory, engages in a fair stand-up fight with the adherents of the Hindu landowner, carries off the unlucky Madhava, as already stated, and bribes the police to hush up the whole affair. We can affirm with perfect certainty that not a single incident in the chapters devoted to either the planter or the Zemindar is far-fetched or improbable. In police records and Blue-books there can be found ample warrant for the one-sided contracts, for the outrages of the hired ruffian, for the affray, the capture, and the duress, for the defeat of justice, and the impotency of the law. But we are happy to add that, during the last fifteen years or so, matters in this respect have vastly improved. Districts of enormous extent have been split up into subdivisions with active joint magistrates at their head. Men now have to walk ten, fifteen, or twenty miles for justice instead of forty or fifty or a hundred. Several of the indigo districts are pierced and civilized by the rail, and by fair weather roads which act as feeders to the iron lines. The pay, attainments, and character of native police officials have been raised, though there is still room for improvement on these heads. Indigo itself is now cultivated on a fairer system, with much less of moral intimidation, and we may almost say, with nothing approaching to physical compulsion. And a good deal might be pleaded in extenuation of the courses which the planters in former times were driven to adopt. The vast size of districts, the complete venality of the police, the paucity of Englishmen in the judicial and police establishments, the subterfuges and dishonesty of the peasantry, the dilatory action of the Civil Courts, the evasions of Hindu and Mohammedan proprietors who traded on the necessities of the adventurous stranger—were all so many potent reasons why the energetic Englishman in charge of the big factory at Nilgunge or Sahibpore had to rely pretty much on his own personal character and exertions to get his fields cultivated and his vats filled. Nor were there wanting instances of men who tempered the despotism of indigo with a good deal of paternal kindness. They looked sharply after the fulfilment of contracts by the ryot; but they distributed medicine and advice gratis, lent money without interest, rebuilt houses burnt down or destroyed by a cyclone, helped to support dispensaries, schools, and hospitals, and made the very best possible of a system of contract and cultivation which was radically unsound. As a set-off against such persons, as the Mr. Murray in this tale, we may mention, amongst others, such men as Mr. Moran, Mr. Sibbald, the late Mr. H. Mackenzie, and the late Mr. Forlong. The worst that any critic could say of these gentlemen is that by their tact, good feeling, and judicious management, they disarmed opposition, and helped to support a fabric which otherwise, in the hands only of Murrays, would have hopelessly collapsed. An experienced Indian administrator said some time ago that the presence of Englishmen engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits in the interior of India increased the stability of the Government, but did not render the task of governing more easy. But we have no hesitation in preferring districts dotted with some twenty or thirty of these independent Factories to those where the magistrate is the only person wearing a hat and an alpaca coat. We have just seen the efforts of the Tirhoot planters acknowledged in graceful and becoming terms by the Government, and in quiet times we may be perfectly certain that there are some abuses which we should never hear of were it not for the presence of some hard-headed Scotchman or excitable Englishman with a keen sense of his own rights and privileges, a sturdy contempt for incapacity and an irrepressible tongue.

It is moreover quite clear that the author is not oblivious of recent improvements. Some of the outrages recorded have become almost as impossible as the open performance of the rite of Suttee, which is graphically described in one of the earliest chapters, and which used to take place in Burdwan, with scores and hundreds of other like performances, under the very cognizance of the British authorities. And the author, without going deeply into the jungle of land tenures and sub-infeudations of Bengal, has given due prominence to the status which the father and uncles of Govinda occupy as tenant-proprietors. The three men are, to all practical purposes, owners of twelve acres of land, which they cultivate with one plough and a pair of bullocks. Some years ago a very pernicious but unsuccessful attempt was made to alter the fundamental custom by which the most valuable portion of the Bengal peasantry both occupy and own lands. From being tenant-proprietors, holding at rent fixed by custom, they were to be ingeniously converted into tenants at will, either rack-rented or holding by terminable leases, with a law of demand and supply invented for the occasion. From the elaborate description of the village, house, and paternal acres in Chapters III., IV., and V., it is evident that the author has correct and sound views of the position of an important section of the yeomanry of Bengal. Speaking broadly, the peasants of the Lower Ganges may be divided into three great classes. There are some few who enjoy leases fixed unalterably before the great settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This class enjoys an impregnable position. A second class consists of men who have good holding titles of occupancy and ownership, who can never be ejected legally so long as they pay their dues, and who are not liable to enhancement of rent except under an admirable law, which is truly termed the Magna Charta of the ryot, and which, in the year 1859, was passed to fulfil the promises held out in the Cornwallis Code. The third, or lower class, comprises settlers and squatters and tenants at will. The Zemindar, with ample manorial rights which he is not the least likely to lose sight of, has in reality only the superior dominion of the land, and the right to so much rent. It is notorious that he has no practical or useful connexion with the soil. He neither builds nor repairs the huts of the peasantry; he plants no trees, makes no fences, and cuts no drains. All these things are ordinarily done by the substantial ryots and to the same class is due the introduction of all the better kinds of produce which relieve the monotony of the cultivation, and supply indigenous and foreign markets with sugar, mollasses, tobacco, hemp, and jute. The subject is too large to be even partially touched on here; but the independent status of the Bengal tenant-proprietor, handed down to him by Hindu tradition, not over-ridden by Mohammedan conquest, and now wisely revived and consolidated by the firmness and sagacity of English legislators, is truthfully, quietly, and pointedly brought out in these two volumes. We may take leave of Govinda and his troubles with the comforting assurance in this history, that of the village usurer. It is a much less easy task to prevent extravagant habits than to give to agrarian custom the protection of statute law. And the vocation of the Poddar, Mahajan, or Shroff, will flourish in India until education or some great social revolution shall teach the peasantry that it is foolish to deck the arms and ankles of pauper children with silver ornaments, or to spend a year's surplus in a night's feast.

A few critical remarks may be pardoned at the close of a review which is not more favourable than the work merits. The spelling would satisfy the most rigid precision or purist. Indeed a young civilian pronouncing the native terms as spelt in the book would have little chance of any reply from the most intelligent Aguri or Kaivart in all Burdwan. Too much palliation is given to the treatment of the Hindu widow. She is no longer burnt to please bigots and reversioners to states, but her life cannot be a happy one; she is badly fed, regarded as an incumbrance, and excluded from domestic joys and social festivities. We admit, however, that even here nature does now and then vindicate her rights, and that some widows manage to rule households and administer landed properties, anything in Hindu statutes and customs notwithstanding. With these remarks we take leave of the author, trusting that the time is far distant when missionaries, be they white or black, shall deem the improvement of Bengal ryots beneath their notice, or shall fail to contribute their large experience of facts to those problems which are reserved for the legislator and the statesman to solve.

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* *Govinda Samanta; or, the History of a Bengal Raiyat.* By the Rev. Lal Behari Day, Chinsurah, Bengal. 2 vols. London: Macmillan & Co. 1874.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
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How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—

Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS :

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY :

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).
2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.
3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31st OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.
2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.
3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto. Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852............£ 76,925
Do. 1862............£300,690
Do. 1872............£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. B. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearl ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application to Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
" elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	300
" handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,500
" of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	30	to	70
" Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
" for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
" for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
" exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
" of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	30	to	100
" Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY: AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE

BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta. Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. "

FIDDLE PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30 ozs.	at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	,,	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30	,,	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	,,	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	,,	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9	,,	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	,,	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons				1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10	,,	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
				£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 30 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

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BATHGATE & Co .... Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co .... Do.
BARRIE & Co............ Madras
TREACHER & Co............ Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. [illegible] MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH & Co. [illegible]